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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2406

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7 May 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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JACQUES BERQUE DISCUSSES ARAB-AFRICAN RELATIONS

Paris LE CONTINENT in French 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Interview with Jacques Berque, author of "Islam au Defi," by Hassan Alaoui; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Jacques Berque, you have just published a book whose title seems to evoke a whole set of problems: "L'Islam au Defi" [Islam Challenged] (Ed. Gallimard, Paris). Under the current circumstances, what does that mean?

[Answer] We are dealing with an obvious fact, the problem of Islam, which as you know stretches from Morocco to Indonesia, is professed by hundreds of millions of people and is facing formidable problems of modernization. The question facing us is the following: Can Islam become modern while remaining itself or must it more or less betray itself?

False Dilemma

Unfortunately, it is in the form of a dilemma that the problem has been presented to most Muslims by the 19th and 20th centuries. This is a presentation as false as it is painful because if it were necessary to repudiate oneself in order to become modern -- and who would hesitate to become modern! -- one would have a choice between turning in on oneself rather than conceding anything at all to the "adversary" and adopting a modernness that would not be anyone's modernness.

Just as in the episode of the Cyclops in the "Odyssey," it is "no one" that is the prisoner and Islam is not "no one." It is a historic person of formidable power.

[Question] Your previous works were more or less aimed at shedding light on burning issues such as decolonization. Today, your interest is less topical, more cultural, more erudite.

Arab-African Solidarity

[Answer] Actually, there is here a convergence of my research, my life and that which is not myself -- that is, the events on the planet taking place around me, events to which I can hope to apply my understanding and make my contribution.

What in fact is the decolonization we are witnessing, or let us say more modestly, the state of affairs that has followed the fall of the classical empires? It is the reintegration of the Muslim world into what one can call the Afro-Asian world. It is also the awareness of a solidarity that is possible and that is unfortunately still insufficiently lived: between the Muslim world, the African peoples and the Asian peoples. Now then, if this solidarity is reborn, it will make it possible to rebalance the Muslim world, the Arab world in particular, by giving a new meaning to another axis of its personality, the Mediterranean axis. Now then, it visibly shares this Mediterranean axis with the Latin peoples. By virtue of the very fact that it thus liberates its Afro-Asian dimension, the Arab nation has the right to agree to assume its alienated dimension. Let us not mince words: It was practically an ignominious dimension, a synonym for acculturation and adulteration.

And yet, because this is no longer the case at present, one can imagine an Arab world living on these two vital dimensions: the Afro-Asian in the south and the Mediterranean in the north. I repeat that this second dimension is at the same time a zone of interference between the Arab world and Mediterranean Europe. This was somewhat the cherished dream of the Omniads which they partially realized, mainly through the Syria of Moaouiyya, the Andalusia of those same Omniads and also Sicily. In short, I am speaking about three civilizations that have counted in human terms. Syria, Andalusia and Sicily: They cannot be discounted in history. They are such high "performances," to use a modern term, that even though they come under the banner of Islam, they also count in the general history of mankind.

[Question] Can one not see here a prelude to what is now called the Euro-African, Euro-Arab dialogue?

[Answer] Euro-Arab dialogue or any other, I do not believe in it because this is an attenuated projection softened by the old ratio of forces or the imperial ratio. Of course, my reasoning is not a Manichean reasoning. I have always tried, even in the blackest days of the anticolonial struggle, to consider negative and positive elements of the different regimes and the different times together. Having said that much, I believe that we have turned the page and that it is better to proceed based on new structures. As you will observe, I bring up the Mediterranean dimension of an actual historic Arab experience and in a way, I turn it into a compensation for that African horizon that is integrated into the North-South dialogue in a way that does not satisfy me entirely, for there are many investments and a great deal of oil in the background.

[Question] Is it possible to spell out what you mean by the "African horizon"?

[Answer] First of all, I condemn the inadequacy of current relations between the Arab-Islamic world and the Afro-Asian peoples. It is a question of determining the real relations of civilization between African peoples and Arab peoples.

They are almost nil if one excludes religious relationships or the trace left on the map by the old religious brotherhoods. In short, they are archaic memories which can feed a progression of Muslim belief over the era of animism, and so on, or a rebalancing compared with the progress of Christianity in the same area.

Nevertheless, I do not see anything therein that comes under modernness. Naturally, you could reply that Arab policies have tried and continue to try to act on African zones: from Egypt, during the time of Nasser, in the direction of the Nile; from Libya today, in the direction of Chad. Here again, I reserve my opinion. We shall have to wait and see. I believe it is prudent to say that there is here quite simply an inadequacy and that these relations are not what they should be. What are the Arabs for the Africans? What are the Africans for the Arabs? When I speak of liberating the Afro-Arian dimension of the Arabs, I am in fact speaking of an effort that is in truth almost not undertaken. As I said at the beginning, it is a procedure that balances what will be done again further north, on the Mediterranean fringe of the Arab world and the European world.

Pocket Colonization

[Question] Should one see here the will for what you once called a "dispossession"?

[Answer] We go from dispossession to repossession. This is a dialectical view of things. At any rate, I believe that one cannot proceed by euphemisms or hedging.

We have to look things in the face and fully embrace what is new. As paradoxical as it may seem, the Islam of ancient times, the Islam of the pilgrimages, the Islam of the peregrinations of the religious doctors, between Timbuktu, Mecca and Samarkand, was more planetary. It had a world vision, more total than that of the chiefs of state today.

Let us take an example, without trying to criticize or target anyone. Do the chiefs of state in the Maghreb consider Africa as anything but a hinterland open to movement south, movement that resembles the progression, the penetration by the old colonial powers? I am afraid that this is nothing but a policy of power and that the Africanness of the current Maghreb, whether it masks that of Egypt, Libya or the other three Maghrebian countries, is again nothing but a "pocket colonization."

11,464

CSO: 4400/1063

SWAPO, FAPLA SOLDIERS TELL OF CAPTURE BY SOUTH AFRICANS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] "The 'Boers' tortured me with electric shocks and knives." The speaker is Salomao Moses, 23 years old and a SWAPO guerrilla, who managed to escape from the savage fury of the racist minority forces of the Pretoria regime. Together with Carlos Manuel, a soldier of the FAPLA (Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola), he escaped from the camp at Phalaborwa, and since 27 February he has been in Mozambique.

The two men were presented to the national news media Friday night. During the press conference we learned what happened to them during the time they were held captive by the Boers. It is known that the racist Pretoria regime has taken prisoners in the course of its attacks, planning to use the civilians and possibly the soldiers for reactionary incursions against South Africa's neighbor states.

Carlos Manuel, 20 years old, a member of the Border Guard Troops of the People's Republic of Angola, was captured by the South African forces on 12 March 1980, when he was vacationing with his family in Cuamato, Cunene Province. "I was captured and taken to a South African base in northern Namibia, where they set me to hard labor." He added that he was frequently whipped. On 12 August 1980 he was taken to a South African military camp near Durban, which he said was called "Ndugundugu." He continued to receive the same treatment, meaning hard and humiliating labor, accompanied by beatings.

Carlos Manuel said the camp commander, a certain Captain Powel, behaved like a typical racist. There were also two Portuguese, called Miranda and Sousa, at Ndugundugu. They commanded about 200 soldiers of UNITA and the FNLA (two reactionary groups that operate in the People's Republic of Angola), who were at the camp.

Asked if he had had any contact with them, the FAPLA soldier said he had been afraid to talk to other people for fear of reprisals. On 29 January 1981, he was transferred to Phalaborwa, from which he managed to escape.

Salomao Moses was captured by the invading forces from Namibia on 10 December 1980, during an ambush which the SWAPO guerrillas had mounted against the Boers. "I was captured as I was helping two of our comrades who had been wounded. I was unarmed at that moment." Moses said he was taken to a prison and the other two guerrillas were taken to an unknown location.

Relating his stay in the Swaz prison, he said the South Africans who interrogated him wanted to know if he was a SWAPO soldier, where he had trained in Angola, and where the Namibian forward bases in the People's Republic of Angola were located. "I told them that the SWAPO forces were operating on Namibian territory and only went into Angola for more supplies," Ntseke said. He showed the scars on his arms, marks of the brutality of the racist attackers.

"On 20 December they removed me from the cell and took me by military plane to Edengondogo," the SWAPO guerrilla said. He explained that on 20 January he was taken with Carlos Manuel and other prisoners to Phalaborwa via Pretoria, where they spent one night.

Asked if he had received any military training, he said he received no training or weapons. At another point he described the Swaz war material that he saw in the camps he passed through. He commented that he was very happy to have escaped. In this regard, he explained that it was Carlos Manuel who persuaded him to flee to Namibia. "I didn't want to come because I can't speak Portuguese, but Carlos told me he would help me, so I finally agreed," he said.

6362

CRO: 6401/216

MOZAMBICAN-TANZANIAN TRADE TALKS TO START

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Danford Msumilwa]

[Text] Senior trade officers from Mozambique and Tanzania start meeting in Dar es Salaam today to sort out what goods each country will sell to the other this year and then sign the annual trade protocol between the sister countries for 1981.

A ten-man Mozambican team to the three-day talks led by the Deputy Director for Commercial Policy in the Ministry of Trade, Ndugu Jose Benedicto Metela, arrives this morning for the talks. The team failed to arrive yesterday evening as scheduled.

The Commissioner for External Trade, Ndugu A. A. Abbas, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the talks will also device ways of improving transportation of goods sold between the two countries.

"It appears ships are not acquired as frequently as needed to ferry goods between the two countries and thus promote economic co-operation," he said.

He said plans were underway to hold talks with the National Shipping Agencies Company Ltd (NASACO) in efforts to improve transportation of the goods.

Ndugu Abbas said trade between the two countries had increased, saying was now quite significant. "This is quite a feat when one remembers that before Mozambique's independence in 1975 between the two countries was almost nil," he said.

He said Tanzania and Mozambique have set an example of what economic co-operation between African countries should be. "The only similar example was the co-operation which existed during the East African Community. However, that one had strong historical ties," he explained.

Tanzania has been exporting to Mozambique textiles, aluminium products, coffee, cocoa and a number of other products, while Mozambique has been selling to Tanzania mainly cement and refrigerators.

"We expect to promote this trade and see what we can add to our shopping and selling lists during the meeting," Ndugu Abbas said.

The meeting which falls within the ambit of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for Co-operation, will also review the 1980 annual trade protocol before preparing and signing the new one.

It will also discuss banking arrangements between the Bank of Tanzania and the Bank of Mozambique as well as hold consultations on technical services for refrigerators imported by Tanzania from Mozambique.

The Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for Co-operation which held its sixth session in Maputo last month directed that the annual trade protocol for this year be finalised before April 15.

It also directed that a more "disciplined and serious approach" be approached in implementing decisions of co-operation agreements between Tanzania and Mozambique.

It noted that implementation of decisions adopted during the preceding sessions of the commission had not been as "satisfying" in some areas of co-operation "as it could have been possible."

CBO: 4420/934

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO ENSURE TAZARA SERVICE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Text] RELEVANT **Zambian and Tanzanian authorities are making every effort to ensure that TAZARA continues rendering services to the peoples of the two countries.**

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and Transport, Ndugu O. Ongara.

He was commenting on the announcement by TAZARA management in Dar es Salaam on Friday on suspension of passenger services along the line.

Although he did not disclose the problems afflicting the line. He said the two countries were still negotiating ways of keeping TAZARA on tracks.

He described the TAZARA management announcement as untimely, adding that it was not in the interest of Zambia and Tanzania to see TAZARA services grinding to a halt.

On Friday, Tazara General Manager Charles Nyirenda announced in Dar es Salaam that passenger services along the line would be suspended indefinitely, effecting next Thursday, for "circumstances

beyond our control".

He added, without elaborating, that cargo services along the 1,860 km line from Dar es Salaam to New Kapiri Mposhi in central Zambia would not be affected.

However, sources within TAZARA said difficulties with locomotives and shortage of spares were some of the problems straining the Authority's operations.

TAZARA now runs only two passenger trains weekly between Dar es Salaam and Tunduma on the Tanzania side and between New Kapiri Mposhi and Nakonde on the Zambia side since last year, compared to four on both sides in the past.

The twice weekly express mail trains either way between Dar es Salaam and New Kapiri Mposhi were struck off the timetable last year.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Ongara is expected to leave Dar es Salaam today for Lusaka, at the head of a three-member delegation, for consultations with Zambian Government officials.

The team, which includes Bank of Tanzania Deputy Governor Bob Makani, will consult on transfer of funds between the two countries.

Ndugu Ongara said the team's trip had been on the books since last August, ad-

ding that it was not directly related to the Friday announcement on the suspension of services along TAZARA line.

He, however, said the issue might be discussed during the two-day consultations with Zambian Communications and Transport officials.

The Tanzanian team is expected back home next Wednesday.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA DETERMINED TO IMPROVE COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Shortly before leaving to return home, Angolan Planning Minister Roberto de Almeida gave a brief appraisal of the progress made in cooperation between Mozambique and Angola and the results obtained in the Second Session of the Joint Commission on Cooperation between the two countries.

He began by stating: "We have a general cooperation agreement which has been in effect since 1978, and we have held meetings regularly during which we have reviewed our existing collaboration and analyzed the progress achieved as well as the difficulties which have prevented that collaboration from being even greater from year to year. We conducted this meeting in the same manner and made a check list of all acts of cooperation carried out since the beginning. We ascertained that in some areas we can, in effect, achieve a more dynamic degree of cooperation between the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] and the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]."

Questioned about present difficulties, the Angolan government official said: "It is true that we perceived a few small difficulties which have impeded the growth of our cooperation; for example, the exchange of delegations between the two countries is still weak. We therefore agreed to increase that type of exchange in order to enhance our mutual knowledge and enable our government leaders to share their experiences more effectively. Moreover, we learned that communication is not always achieved by using the fastest means possible.

"That is another area requiring attention, and we plan to make a greater effort to have a more regular exchange of communication between the delegations, firms and any other organizations of the two countries."

In speaking about the results of the second session, the RPA minister of planning said: "Generally speaking, we are pleased with the manner in which the work of this session proceeded; moreover, it was conducted in keeping with the spirit of brotherhood which exists between our two countries which have engaged in a common struggle against the same enemies."

Later in his speech, Roberto de Almeida stated: "We now realize that this cooperation must, in fact, take into consideration the fact that the political past of our two countries was similar and that this factor is quite important to our two peoples. We are pleased with the results obtained and the brotherly reception given us during our stay in the RPM."

B568

CSO: 4401/204

SURFACE MAIL BETWEEN ZIMBABWE, ZAMBIA TAKES A MONTH

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Mail Reporter
A YEAR after Independence, surface mail between Zimbabwe and Zambia was still travelling a roundabout, 4 000 km route through Botswana, South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi, a PTC spokesman confirmed last week.

The spokesman said deliveries were first made on this route after the Zambian border posts were closed on May 30 1975. Since Independence the PTC had been trying to resume direct surface mail deliveries between the two countries — without success.

The railways were the preferred method of transport, but due to a shortage of wagons the National Railways of Zimbabwe was not accepting mail. Only "specialised" traffic — such as maize and fertilizer — was being accepted.

Now was it possible to use road transport. The volume of mail involved was simply too great, the spokesman said.

In recent months, the delay in delivery has been four weeks and more.

The spokesman said the delay had varied, depending on factors such as shipping and rail delays.

"It's not possible to ascertain where most of the delay has been occurring," he said.

"But there has been no problem moving mail about within Zimbabwe. No problem at all."

Efforts were continuing to remedy the situation between Zimbabwe and Zambia, but a solution did not seem to be near at hand, he said.

The delays have led to numerous complaints from Sunday Mail and Herald subscribers in Zambia.

CSO: 4420/940

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIKAN-ETHIOPIAN COOPERATION--High-level delegations of the National Bank of Ethiopia and the Bank of Mozambique began discussions yesterday. The central bank delegations are exchanging experiences and discussing the economic circumstances of the two countries, as well as the establishment of bilateral economic and commercial relations. The delegations are led, respectively, by Legesse Motta, vice governor of the bank of Ethiopia, and Prakash Ratilal, vice minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique. During his stay in our country, Motta will visit some production units in the capital. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 81 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401/203

BRIEFS

DROUGHT IN SOUTH--Luanda, 14 Mar--The drought in southern Angola is beginning to assume alarming proportions, reports the Angolan minister of agriculture. According to the minister, the drought is making itself felt mainly in Benguela, Cunene, Mocimedes and Huila provinces. The situation is particularly troubling in Huila Province, since virtually no rain has fallen since April of last year, a situation which has dragged on into this year. Given the extent of the drought, which is affecting the entire south of the country, the Angolan agriculture minister is considering appealing to the FAO. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Mar 81 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401/203

BRIEFS

DPRK BOOK DONATION--The Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Ghana, Comrade Choi U Jin, on Thursday presented 1,300 books worth \$23,700 to the Ghana Institute of Journalism in Accra. The presentation of the books, mainly the works of President Kim Il Sung, was in commemoration of the 69th birthday of the President. The books were received by Mr J. K. Quartey, director of the Institute at a short ceremony witnessed by Mr T. B. Ottie, member of the board of directors, Mr Opata Mate Kole, secretary to the board, masters and students of the institute, and some members of the DPRK Embassy staff. Presenting the books Comrade Choi U Jin explained that the idea of Juche meant the masters of revolution and construction were the masses of the people who were also the motive force behind the revolution. Receiving the books, Mr Quartey repeated his appeal to organizations and diplomatic missions in the country to help the Institute with more of such donations saying the Institute needed such items as video equipment, television sets, cameras, projectors, films and the like. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Apr 81 p 3]

JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL AID--Ghana and Japan yesterday signed an exchange of notes under which Japan has offered to Ghana a grant of 30 million Japanese yen, approximately \$413,000 for the purchase of educational equipment. The grant is the Japanese government's contribution towards the promotion of education, at the secondary school level in Ghana. Part of the grant would be used for the payment of freight charges on the equipment. The agreement will become effective after ratification by Ghana's Parliament. Signing the agreement on behalf of Ghana, at a ceremony in Accra, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Isaac Chenebuah, expressed appreciation for the assistance and hoped it would further enhance the good relationship between the two countries. [Adwoa Asiedu] [Text; [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Apr 81 p 8]

ISSUANCE OF ID CARDS--The Government will soon embark on an exercise to issue citizenship identity cards to all Ghanaians as a measure to facilitate the easy identification of its citizens. This will also make it easier to enforce the country's immigration laws. Meanwhile, the immigration laws of Ghana are still in force and cases in which they are being flouted are being handled appropriately. The main problem is one of identification among Africans, especially those from the Upper Volta, who bear the same names and features as Ghanaians in the Upper and Northern Regions. The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr K. Antwi-Nmoh, who disclosed this to the 'TIMES' in Accra yesterday, pointed out that though the issuing of identity cards was to enable the laws to be rigidly enforced, it was not the aim of the Government to "take retaliatory measures against countries which have enforced their immigration laws against Ghanaians." He was speaking in an interview

on the subject of official reaction to the enforcement of such laws in neighbouring countries and what measures are being taken to ensure that Ghana is rid of illegal immigrants. [Nana Yaa Omane] [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Apr 81 p 8]

POSSIBLE IRON ORE EXPLOITATION--A Ghanaian engineer and scientists had devised a method which can be adapted for the treatment and recovery of over 670 million tons of fine alluvial iron ore deposits at Sheini Hills in Northern Ghana after its mining. The deposits at Sheini had remained unexploited because international iron and steel companies including Messrs Fried Krupp G. M. B. H. of Germany had admitted that the technology for its after-mining development was yet to be developed because of its peculiar alluvial nature. The scientist, Professor E. Kojo-Eason Williams, Chief Project Engineer of the Integrated Iron and Steel Commission (IISC) has therefore become the proud recipient of the Arthur F. Taggart Award for submitting a paper jointly with Professor Nathaniel Arbiter of Columbia University on "Conditioning of Oleic Acid Flotation" as published by the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers (AIME). [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Apr 81 p 5]

HUNGARIAN COOP EXPERTS, SOCIALIST GRANTS--Hungarian co-operative experts have been invited by the Co-operative College to help revitalize the co-operative movement in the country. Mr Yaw Frimpong, Deputy Minister of Local Government and Co-operatives, who disclosed this at Tsito on Monday, announced that 15 scholarships tenable in overseas countries had been awarded to the movement. He was addressing a week-long seminar organised by the Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association for co-operators drawn from all over the country. Mr Frimpong said five of the scholarships came from the USSR while the remaining ten came from Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The Deputy Minister said 12 co-operatives would under-go training in co-operative management and the remaining three would read agriculture at one of the universities abroad. [Lee Accorley] [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Apr 81 p 8]

C80: 4420/941

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL PRAISES USSR POLICIES--Bissau, 17 Mar--Soviet proposals to limit nuclear arms in Europe "reflect the USSR's vigorous activity in the international arena," the Guinea-Bissau minister of foreign affairs told NOVOSTI. Vitor Saude Maria rejected American accusations that the USSR is promoting "international terrorism" and said that his country holds Soviet support for the liberation of peoples "in high esteem." In commenting on the results of the recent CPSU congress, which he attended as head of the PAIGC delegation, Saude Maria said he considered those results "brilliant proof of the successes achieved by the Soviet people." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 81 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4401/204

AVIATION CHIEF EXPLAINS LANDING OF SOUTH AFRICAN AIRCRAFT

Nairobi NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Klon Hinnen]

[Text] The Government of Liberia reserves the rights to grant emergency landing permission to aircraft flying the flag of any nation, including that of South Africa, the Director of Civil Aviation, William H. Witherspoon, said Thursday.

He said as member of the International Civil Aviation Organization, it is the duty of Liberia to come to the rescue of any aircraft that is in distress, especially when it is in the airspace of the country.

In an interview with the New Liberian Thursday, regarding a recent local newspaper report that a South African aircraft had landed at the Roberts International Airport for technical reasons, Witherspoon explained that even though there is no diplomatic relations existing between both countries, it is forbidden to discriminate in aviation, especially when lives are involved.

The Daily Observer reported early last week that a

he stressed. "If we as a country march once again into an insensitive handling of the problems of Southern Africa, then we must expect a return to the suspicion and the distance which was present between the United States and many countries of Africa just four short years ago."

McHenry also warned that to the extent the United States views African issues "in terms of worldwide or global factors, not taking into account local factors we are headed for trouble."

a Liberian aircraft was caught in such a situation in South African air-route and sought emergency landing permission, that government would not have hesitated to grant the landing rights.

Liberia, Witherspoon asserted, is not the only OAU member state that has allowed South African plane to operate in its airspace or land for emergency purposes.

There are many member states of the OAU, he said, which had allowed South

African commercial planes to use their air routes, adding that "this does not mean they have violated the OAJ charter."

He said the plane in question landed at Robertsfield Monday along with an American registered aircraft from Abidjan, Ivory Coast for re-fueling.

According to the documents submitted, the captain of the American registered plane had bought this South African plane and was on a ferry flight on their way to Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Mr. Witherapoon further disclosed that when the two

planes arrived at RIA, there was no fuel, thus the captain of the American registered plane took off to Freetown where he purchased enough fuel for both planes. They departed Robertsfield on Tuesday for Freetown.

CSO: 4420/933

HEAD OF STATE DOE CLARIFIES RENT REDUCTION ISSUE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Head of State Doe Thursday clarified that the reduction of rents by 25 per cent in the Monrovia area "does not apply to tenants who have a 12-month lease-agreement or more, and had paid their rents for the period before government's pronouncement on rent reduction last February 11.

According to an Executive Mansion release, other buildings exempted from the 25 per cent reduction in rent include "those used for non-residential purposes such as business or other commercial enterprises."

The release said the policy "does not" apply to other forms of long-term (12 months or more) commercial or residential leases for which agreement had been reached before the pronouncement on the rent reduction.

Head of State Doe, in his Armed Forces Day Message last February 11, announced 25 and 15 percent reductions in rents for tenants in Monrovia and outside the capital, respectively, in a bid to improve living conditions for the Liberian people.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

SALARY DELAY CONCERN--The Minister of Public Works, Mr. E. Hendrique Brooks, has expressed concern over the frequent delay of his employees' salaries and has given the Deputy Minister a five-day deadline to complete salary payments of employees at the end of every month. Minister Brooks said, he met with officials at the Finance Ministry to acquaint him with the embarrassment his ministry is continuously facing regarding delay in the payment of employees monthly salary checks. He said the issue was discussed in an atmosphere of natural understanding, and assured workers that positive steps would be taken to bring the situation under control. Meanwhile, the Minister has authorized the Deputy Minister for Administration to speed up the payment of staff members on the 29th of each month, while, ensuring that field workers near Monrovia and in the various counties receive their salaries on the 30th of each month. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Apr 81 p 1]

PODIER COMMEMORATED IN BOMI--PNC Speaker, S/Gen. J. Nicholas Podier has been commended by the citizens of Klay District, Bomi Territory for his efforts in liberating the Liberian people. At a cultural program organized by the citizens in honour of Speaker Podier last Saturday, the citizens said they were pleased to honour him because of his continuous effort to bring freedom, justice and equality to the Liberian people. Speaking on behalf of the citizens and elders of Klay, District Attorney, J. Boko Brown said the redemption of the Liberian people had been followed by several attempts to change power "from the hands of a few," which he said, was fulfilled by the armed forces on April 12. General Podier thanked the people of Bomi Territory for recognizing his services to the Liberian People. He commended the Cultural Troupes of Beaso and Seah Town for performance and lauded their efforts in preserving "the rich culture of our land." Speaker Podier and party were welcomed earlier to Bomi Territory by Superintendent S/Sgt. Thomas Chalah.--LINA [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Apr 81 pp 3, 6]

WIE SYEN ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT--Ministries and Agencies of Government responsible for rural development programme have been warned against "overlapping" of functions, and asked to initiate ideas to accelerate the pace of development in rural Liberia. Major-General Thomas Wie Syen gave the warning when he spoke Friday at a meeting with local government officials at the Capitol Building here. He stressed that rural development was a priority of the PNC, and added that complacency and lassitude would not be tolerated. General Wie Syen assured the local government officials that more incentives would be provided for the ministry to ensure effective rural development in every part of the country. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Apr 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420/933

DECREE ESTABLISHES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SECRETARIAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Presidential Decree No 3/81, 11 February

Decree No 1/75, of 27 July, defined the functions of the Ministry of State in the Presidency as follows: "to assist the president of the republic in the governmental activities granted him by the constitution, to deal with general questions of civil service" and "to organize services shared by the ministries."

With the Third FRELIMO Congress and the broad economic and social changes recorded in our country, particularly with respect to the formation and consolidation of the governing bodies and the respective apparatus under the direction of the party, it was decided in 1978 to revise the internal structure of the Ministry of State in the Presidency to correspond to the new functions.

In this context, the support needs of the People's Assembly and its Permanent Commission and of the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers led to the creation, within the Ministry of State in the Presidency, of the Secretariat of the People's Assembly and Council of Ministers, the National Directorate of State Organization and the National Directorate of Cadres and Training.

Having established the foundations of the popular democratic state and the basic structures of the state apparatus to achieve the goals defined to overcome underdevelopment in this decade, we have reached a phase of higher requirements for the function of government organs, consistent with the Political and Organizational Offensive.

The level achieved in the sessions of the People's Assembly, the work load of the deputies and the activities of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, namely, in carrying out the political and organizational offensive, have made it necessary to create a specific support apparatus, i.e., Secretariat of the Popular Assembly.

The duties of the president of the republic in direction of the Council of Ministers, the activities of the Council of Ministers, and particularly the entry into operation of the Council of Ministers executive, necessitated creation of a qualified support apparatus, equal to the great responsibilities that fall to the president of the republic and the government in guaranteeing the economic and social development planned for the country in this decade.

On analysis of the operations of these organs of government and those of the Ministry of State in the Presidency itself, it was decided that the Council of Ministers requires a strong and dynamic executive and that the Ministry of State in the Presidency should be reorganized, leading to the creation of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, an arm of this executive.

As an instrument of support to the president of the republic in the direction of the Council of Ministers and its executive, the secretariat will function within the Presidency of the Republic as an organic part of the latter.

The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is organized in departments, which will provide advisory support in the essential areas of activity of the Council of Ministers, as well as follow and monitor implementation by the state apparatus of the decisions of the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers and its executive.

Therefore, as provided in Article 54, line a), of the constitution, the President of the Republic decrees:

Article 1. The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is hereby created as the organ of support to the president of the republic in his duties in direction of the Council of Ministers and its executive.

Article 2. It is the function of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers to assist the president of the republic, the Council of Ministers and its executive in the following areas:

- a. Economic and social.
- b. State organization.
- c. Direction of the local executive organs of government.
- d. Justice.
- e. Cadres.
- f. Supervision and secretarial.
- g. Training of government cadres.
- h. State investigations.
- i. Documentation and information.

Article 3.1. The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers is directed by the minister in the presidency.

3.2. The minister in the Presidency is directly subordinate to the president of the republic.

3.3. The minister in the presidency is a member of the Council of Ministers.

Article 4. The minister of state in the presidency named in the Decree of Appointment No 1/75, of 1 July, shall assume the function of minister in the presidency.

Article 5.1. The functions, style and work methods and the internal organization of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers will be established in a specific statute, to be approved by the president of the republic and duly published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA.

5.2. The minister in the presidency shall approve the internal regulations necessary to the function of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

Article 6. The necessary institutions to achieve the objectives defined in this decree may be created within the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

Article 7. The Ministry of State in the Presidency is defunct.

Samora Moises Machel
President of the Republic.

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CSO: 4401/216

GDR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION DELEGATION DEPARTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Excerpts] A woman's delegation from the GDR left for its country Friday, after a visit of about 15 days to Mozambique at the invitation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women]. The delegation was led by Ilse Thiele, president of the GDR Women's Federation and a member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the GDR Council of State. At Mavalane Airport, speaking about her impressions of our country, Ms Thiele expressed her admiration at how actively the Mozambican woman is participating in the building of socialism in this part of Africa.

This distinguished German personage, who is vice president of the International Federation of Women, commented that, despite the Mozambican woman's low level of education, the OMM has already convinced her of the need for total liberation. "Women are already playing a very visible role in the building of socialism in Mozambique," Thiele stressed, describing her impressions of women's activity.

At another point, the leader of the GDR women's federation called her visit to our country an important step in strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation with the OMM. Summing up this visit to Mozambique, she said: "We were able to gain a deep understanding of the tasks of the Mozambican woman, and our visit was fruitful for the broadening of relations of cooperation."

Meeting With Jorge Rebelo

On the final day of its visit to Mozambique, the delegation of the DFD [GDR Women's Democratic Union], led by Ms Thiele, was received by Maj Gen Jorge Rebelo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party and secretary of the Central Committee for ideological work, in the FRELIMO Party Central Committee headquarters.

In the course of the meeting, the party leader noted the deep relations of friendship and cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the SED, and between our two countries and peoples.

Expressing thanks for the opportunity for this meeting, the DFD president noted her pleasure at the warm welcome she had received in this country.

OMM and DFD Establish Cooperation Accords

A cooperation accord between the OMM and the DFD was signed in Maputo, within the framework of the treaty of friendship between the two parties and states.

The accord was signed by Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM, and by Ilse Thiele, president of the DFD.

The accord provides for the consolidation of the existing relations through a period of exchange of delegations to share experiences in the various social, cultural and political areas. The cooperation also includes DFD support to the OMM through provision of slides, lecturers and specialists for discussions of topics chosen by the OMM, as well as various articles valued at 50,000 marks in all.

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CSO: 4401/216

TRAINING COURSES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[Excerpts] Two training courses for cadres in international relations were officially begun yesterday by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The ceremony took place in the Language Institute in Maputo.

The 1-year courses will be attended by 34 future cadres, 14 of them at the second level and the remaining 21 at the first level, after which the cadres will have 2 years of practical training before they enter the next higher levels.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, the Central Committee secretary for foreign relations placed the training program in the context of the times, and stressed their importance in the general framework of the development of our country.

How does one take the measure of a project such as this one in the area of diplomacy or foreign relations?

The question, which is quite valid for any sector of activity, especially for sectors producing material goods, is also relevant to the area of activity of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. In response to it, the minister made the following points.

"We cannot measure the results of our work in kilograms, tons, hectares or cubic meters, because the results of our work do not remain with us. They are spread over the achievements in all sectors of activity in the People's Republic of Mozambique. For example, we must be familiar with economic planning in our society, so that we can create the political conditions abroad, the necessary climate for the development of the international cooperation required for the success of the plan."

To enable the future cadres to acquire the proper training for the tasks they will perform, the courses cover three areas: technical-professional, political-ideological and cultural training.

Explaining the reasons for organizing the courses in this manner, Minister Chissano stressed that the ideological training is aimed at creating the New Man, and the cultural training is to provide an understanding of our people and the peoples of the world. "A cultured man looks at the stars and tries to understand them; he looks at the sea and tries to understand it; he looks at a painting and tries to understand it; he listens to music and tries to understand it. A cultured man is a man of science. therefore, we are going to provide the bases here to enable each individual to educate himself as a man [of culture].

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CSO: 4401/206

TETE DEVELOPMENT, POOR RURAL SOCIALIZATION RESULTS DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Interview with Joao Baptista Cosme, governor of Tete Province, by Fernando Goncalves, for AIM (Mozambique News Agency), in Tete, date not given]

[Excerpts] This is Tete, a city located amid rocky mountains, where a dry and suffocating heat portends rain by nightfall...

In the early hours of the day, along the main arteries of the city, people can be seen moving from one side to the other. It is the women who are noticeable, carrying children on their backs, cane between their lips or run through their earlobes. Their hair is cut short. Barefoot, with baskets in hand, they are seeking ingredients to cook with in the few shops and the single market existing there.

We interviewed Governor Joao Baptista Cosme in his working office in this city. The interview basically turned on issues of political and economic interest at the province level.

AIM: We have just visited some areas of Tete Province, zones with great potential on and under the ground. Despite such potential, the province is still underdeveloped. What are the government's plans for changing this situation?

Governor: The plan of the provincial government must to some extent follow the plan of the central government. Hence, our attention is primarily directed toward insuring the success of projects located in this province which have been defined by the central government as important. They are the coal and electrification projects and the project in Angonia, where a vast agroindustrial complex is being created. In addition to producing grains and temperate-climate fruits, it will permit expanded production of meat and milk, as well as the establishment of light industries to process these products.

AIM: So far you have discussed plans related to agriculture and some infrastructures for the communications system. Could you tell us about plans for the industrialization of the province?

Governor: We are thinking first about building materials industries, which will permit rapid development here. Some of these industries already exist, but we must shape them and make them operable. For example, there is the production of lime, and the ceramics and gravel industries. There are also private initiatives to create a clothing industry, but they must have government support because there is no industry of this kind in the province yet.

AIM: The second provincial party conference took place here recently. Could you give us a general accounting of the issues taken up at that meeting which could have an effect on the development of the province?

Governor: In that conference, we concentrated on analyzing party life at the province level: in other words, seeing how the party organs have functioned since the last conference in 1977. The meeting culminated in the election of the new provincial party committee. We concluded that it was necessary to strengthen party organization to take in all levels. We also analyzed rural collectivization and ascertained that we have not progressed very far. A rather strong effort was made in 1975, but we made many mistakes.

The major errors in organizing the people in communal villages arose, first, because we did not explain the basic principle of the policy of rural collectivization. We did not explain that our goal was a new way of life, but that this must begin with collective ownership of the means of production. We did not make it clear that this process of rural socialization is necessarily lengthy, that it begins modestly and gains momentum through the efforts of the peasants. We did not explain that, using a spade and an animal-drawn plow, one can gradually accumulate the money for a tractor and other more sophisticated equipment to use in the future.

Because of these mistakes, the people thought that collectivization would be impossible without machinery. We also made the mistake of not organizing the economic base of the communal villages, which is the collective farm. We were more concerned with aligning the houses properly.

As the last item on the agenda, we studied the best way to insure that the Central State Plan would be implemented here at the province level. This means achieving the production goals set for coal, corn and cotton, and also insuring that access roads are in satisfactory condition to facilitate the marketing of local products.

6362

CSO: 4401/203

LAW ABIDING CITIZENS SHOULD NOT FEAR POLICE SWEEP

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Commentary by D.C.: "Sweep, Causes and Effects"]

[Text] Sweep: police action to capture criminals and vagrants. Despite the clear meaning of "sweep," there is a tendency to garble it or misinterpret it. Citizens with their papers in order and with a clear conscience have nothing to fear from the sweep. The only ones who fear the sweep are those who operate outside the law, who know they have an account to settle with the authorities, those who are aware they are involved in serious irregularities that would land them in court if they were picked up.

A sweep is admittedly harsh, as it inevitably must be. For this reason, in the city and outskirts of Beira, all the talk is about the sweep. Each individual comments according to his understanding of it, and their understanding ignores reality. There is almost always a tendency to misinterpret it. Well, because people are nearing a state of panic, we took the opportunity offered at a meeting with Col Eduardo Silva Nihia, political commissioner of the Central Region, to bring up this joint action (sweep) of the Defense and Security forces command.

The basic idea stressed by Colonel Nihia is found in the following passage from his statement: "We want to establish peace and quiet in this city. We want to combat all factors that give rise to instability among the people. We have had problems maintaining order in this city ever since independence. The city bears marks of the past, characteristic of the type of urban society in what was formerly Northern Rhodesia, South Africa and other neighboring countries."

The vice commander of the Central Military Region added that the purpose of the sweep is to root out all the misfits, "because we want the city to live in peace. We are not against the public. We want people to be able to move about peacefully by night and day, to be able to move about night and day, happily and confidently, without fear of banditry or housebreaking, assault, rape and other crimes."

Colonel Nihia reported that the enemy lives in our buildings and plans his actions there. Young men have been detected who have been called up for obligatory military service and who, in most cases deliberately, have not reported to their assigned posts. Deserters from the military and police ranks have been detected. They

are very quickly recognized by their comrades, who thought they had died or disappeared.

Disguised infiltrators have been detected in the midst of honest and peaceful citizens, moving about the streets, in restaurants and other locales. The two previous sweeps taught us this lesson. This is why Colonel Nihia assured us that the current sweep was thorough. There will be others, because the cause is just and everyone wants the benefits of the sweep: it contributes to peace and quiet in the city.

The people talk a lot about the sweep and are anxious about where it will take place, who will conduct it and why. It is a reasonable concern, and is even becoming unsettling. The causes and effects are clear, however. My suggestion here is that the rank and file party organs in the neighborhoods and work places explain the purpose of the sweep: it is a police action to pick up criminals, vagrants, military and police deserters and young men who have evaded compulsory military service. In sum, it is a battle for law, peace, security and well-being.

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CSO: 4401/207

COLUMN PRAISES NEW TYPE OF COOPERATION WITH WEST

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Economic cooperation requires that the two countries involved view the relations in a more just and correct way. It is not without reason that the underdeveloped nations are struggling to establish a new international economic order, exhausted as they are by so many years of spoliation. Conducted by most of the world's nations, this struggle is exemplified by the stands constantly taken in the most varied international forums.

It is important, however, to stress the position taken by the "Nine" of southern Africa during the second meeting for coordination of the development of this African zone. A document which was circulated declared that "we reject underdevelopment and we do not wish to perpetuate economic domination by foreign powers." As an alternative, the following proposal was offered: "There is a way, however, to reject this situation of the past. We have the raw materials and you have the technology. Let us make a trade.

Obviously, not all the governments of the foreign powers are prepared for, much less interested in, this new type of cooperation, because the underdeveloped countries constitute an exceptionally lucrative market for their economies. Economic domination means simply that the rich get richer and the poor get poorer.

Cooperation with certain socialist countries has already demonstrated that it is possible to undertake a new type of international relations. One or another problem may arise as an obstacle to be surmounted along the way, but it is essentially this type of cooperation which interests the underdeveloped countries.

Nonetheless, it is not to the interest of the underdeveloped countries to restrict the area of cooperation. Seeking to expand that area, and bearing in mind the many benefits to be derived, the underdeveloped nations have extended an invitation to the foreign powers. Mozambique has said: "Come invest and cooperate with us on an equal footing, with mutual advantages."

If, as a socialist country, Mozambique justifiably prefers to maintain close cooperation with other, more developed, socialist countries, it is also a fact that cooperation cannot be restricted to this very important zone of humanity. "We have the raw materials and you have the technology. Let us make a trade," say the "Nine" of southern Africa.

In fact, Mozambique has experienced, because it was necessary, fruitful cooperation with certain countries outside the socialist sphere, notably cooperation with the Scandinavian countries, particularly Sweden and Denmark, and relations with France (notably the opening of an important line of credit), Italy, Brazil and several other Western countries.

In other words, if Mozambique has benefited from this type of cooperation, these other countries have also shared in the advantages, but on equal terms. Cooperation of this new type, principally among countries with differing social and political regimes, brings enormous benefits for their peoples.

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CSO: 4401/207

COLUMN JUSTIFIES RATIONING AS CLASS OPTION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 14 Mar 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] Among the current problems affecting the Mozambican people, from Rovuma to Maputo, is that of supplies of essential products. The reason for this situation is the decline in production and productivity in all the productive sectors; domestic production falls short of our needs. To this factor, one can legitimately add the natural disasters--drought and floods--that have devastated our country in recent years, with direct effects on production in our state companies and in the family sector, which still carries some weight in supplying the population.

Because, as we said, domestic production is not sufficient to feed the entire population, our government is obliged to spend large sums in foreign currency to import products to meet our daily food needs, and we still do not have enough of these foreign exchange reserves to satisfy all our needs.

It is from this standpoint that we must view the new supply system in effect in the city of Maputo. The system provides for a just and equitable distribution of what few products we have. In effect, the new supply system in Maputo, which will later be extended to other provincial capitals (starting with Beira and Nampula), guarantees that each member of a household will receive a certain number of consumer goods at the end of each month, according to the quantities available in this period.

This concern for the equitable distribution of essential goods to all the people reflects a class option. When products are scarce, there are two choices: either raise the prices, which benefits those with greater purchasing power, or ration the few available products. We have chosen the latter, thus enabling each individual to have the items to which he is entitled at the end of each month, regardless of his purchasing power.

Rationing of essential products is a temporary measure. When we begin to produce everything we need to feed our Mozambican population of over 12 million, food rationing will cease.

The new supply system is therefore an incentive to increase production and productivity, to meet the goals of the Central State Plan for 1981, and to practice economy. It constitutes a means to put an end to preferential treatment and "under the counter" deals in the distribution of essential products.

PAID VACATION SEEN AS EXCELLENT WORKER REWARD

Re: NOTICIAS DA BETRA in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary by S.A.]

[Text] We were recently on assignment in Nampula, and this gave us a great opportunity to visit the famous Chokas beach. We were there, and we immensely enjoyed the locale and its beauty, which is "wedded" to nature.

We also enjoyed watching the local fishermen, with their canoes and harpoons. They throw themselves in the water and dive in search of parrot fish (red, green and blue).

And more! Sometimes they also bring up appetizing lobsters and other shellfish, which go right to the grill and then on the plate. We also liked to swim in the clear waters of the local beach. You can see everything, even with your eyes under the water. We enjoyed it all.

In one particular conversation with my traveling companion, however, we became deeply thoughtful. After some reflection, we reached the conclusion that: "Yes, sir, it is worth spending some time here. A vacation here would give a worker new strength."

But--and here is the problem--how do you get the money for such a vacation? Let us see. As everyone knows, plane tickets are not within easy reach, and we all know about the services of the hotel industry. Almost anything comes to over 100 meticais.

Now what? What worker is in a position right now to spend an enjoyable 30 days at the Chokas beach? To be honest, there are very few of them. An insignificant number.

How is the problem solved? Well, it is my personal opinion that nothing is impossible. And as nothing is impossible, I offer a modest proposal. Certain sectors of activity in the country could at least foot the plane fare to Nampula for their most outstanding workers.

These model workers would certainly enjoy spending a little holiday at Chokas. [This means] only the good workers, however, and only companies and sectors of activity whose financial position is good.

is my modest suggestion feasible? I think so. It is only a matter of exercising our creative initiative. Methods of evaluation are available. We can use the experience we gained in the socialist emulation campaigns, in which the good and dedicated workers are singled out.

6362

CSO: 4401/207

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO USSR PORTUGUESE-LANGUAGE MAGAZINES

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 6

[Advertisement]

[Text] Read Soviet Magazines in Portuguese Translation

UNIAO SOVIETICA (monthly)--A richly illustrated magazine describing all aspects of life in the Soviet Union: development of the nation's economy, the life and work of the people, industrial, cultural, artistic and sports achievements. Photographic reports, brief news items and summaries give the reader an idea of the daily life of Soviet citizens, their interests and aspirations. Annual subscription rate: 200 meticals.

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Annual subscription rate: 200 meticals.

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Annual subscription rate: 180 meticals

Subscriptions to Soviet magazines in Portuguese may be arranged at the Instituto Nacional do Livro e do Disco [National Book and Record Institute], Avenida 24 de Julho, 1921, Maputo C.P. 4030

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CSO: 4401/207

MOSOPESCA FAILS TO MEET 1980 PRODUCTION PLAN GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The Joint Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Company, Ltd (MOSOPESCA), headquartered in Maputo, did not meet the goals of the 1980 plan in either the fishing sector or that of the crustaceans. Meanwhile, it should be pointed out that actual production in the fishing sector was 96.2 percent which, to a certain extent, could be considered positive. However, in the crustacean sector only 3.75 percent of the goal was reached, which can be considered definitely negative.

The 1980 Production Plan established a production goal of 6,000 tons for fish, at a value of 62.05 million meticaís, and of 800 tons for shrimp, at a value of 158 million meticaís. Actual production in 1980 was 5,772 tons for fish (96.2 percent of the goal set by the plan), with receipts of 59.59 million meticaís (96 percent of the plan), and 30.1 tons for shrimp (3.75 percent of the goal set by the plan), with receipts of 5.84 million meticaís (3.6 percent of the plan).

As reasons for not achieving the goals established for the fishing production plan, MOSOPESCA indicates the following:

1. Loss of 20 days of fishing due to inactivity at various seaports (time not properly planned) awaiting supplies (packing material, food, fuel and the like) and 49 days awaiting the arrival of crews.
2. Increase in days of travel to fishing areas and detours for different projects accounted for the loss of 9 more fishing days.

Thus, it is estimated that 50 tons of fish were lost due to the above time losses.

Meanwhile, failure to meet the shrimp production goal was said to be caused by failure to deliver four shrimpboats. Two were delivered in June but in an unsatisfactory condition and without the normal rigging for navigational and fishing purposes.

8568

CSO: 4401/204

GDR COOPERATION IN TRUCK ASSEMBLY, PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mario Ferro]

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 17 Mar--The People's Republic of Mozambique will begin to produce 5-ton trucks before the end of this decade, according to statements made by H. Haasse, deputy director of the manufacturing complex which produces IFA vehicles in the GDR.

In the beginning, an assembly line will be installed in Beira, and this is scheduled to begin operating within 4 years. At the start of this operation, Mozambique will supply seven components locally--particularly tires and bodies. Local production of components will gradually increase according to the quality obtained.

According to Haasse, it is anticipated that within 10 to 15 years, the People's Republic of Mozambique will begin to produce this type of truck in its entirety.

In addition to this project, there are others relative to the vocational training of Mozambican skilled personnel. At present, there are about 300 Mozambicans in the GDR specializing in IFA equipment. In May, a center for the training of skilled personnel is to open in Maputo. In addition, IFA is planning to install assistance and repair shops in Maputo, Quelimane, Tete and Pemba.

Later, a training center for skilled personnel will be set up in Beira when the truck facility is being installed.

This is the first project of its kind the GDR is undertaking in the form of cooperation with the African continent. Negotiations are now underway with the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the installation of an assembly plant in that country. IFA trucks are now circulating in the southern part of the African continent: in Zambia and Angola in addition to Mozambique. There are now 3,000 IFA trucks in Mozambique.

The plant to be set up in Beira will be able to produce 2,000 IFA vehicles per year, and this will not only satisfy the domestic market but will leave a substantial number available for export.

8568

CSO: 4401/204

MOZAMBIQUE

CONTRACTS SIGNED AT LEIPZIG FAIR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Mario Ferro]

[Text] Leipzig, 17 Mar--This afternoon, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Solle and Salomao Munguambe, foreign trade minister of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], held conversations in Leipzig. According to Minister Munguambe, the conversations, which occurred in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and understanding, gave them an opportunity to analyze the possibility of commercial exchanges between the two socialist countries and an exchange of viewpoints concerning ways to step up economic relations.

Signing of Contracts

Subsequent to the conversations between the two foreign trade ministers, a ceremony was held to sign the contracts which had been negotiated since the Leipzig International Fair opened. Representatives of Mozambican companies, importers and exporters, principally ENACOMC, INTERMECANO, DIMEL [Electrical Equipment Distributing Company] and Lousa and Antunes, negotiated with GDR firms for the purchase and sale of products.

One of the contracts calls for Mozambique to furnish the GDR citrines during the current year, and another is being negotiated for supplying lumber to the European country.

In addition, contracts were signed for the GDR to supply Mozambique with consumer goods, construction machinery, electrical equipment, spare parts, machines, tools and textile products.

According to information received, these are just a few of the many contracts still to be signed with various countries for the provisioning necessary to carry out the Central State Plan for 1981. The Mozambican delegation, led by Minister Salomao Munguambe, will subsequently leave the GDR for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

8568

CSO: 4401/204

BULGARIA COOPERATES IN DEVELOPMENT OF METALWORKING PLANT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Plans are under study for construction in our country of an integrated metallurgy and metalworking industrial complex, to produce centrifugal pumps, electric motors and forklifts. The project will be carried out with Bulgarian cooperation, pursuant to a protocol signed in one of the sessions of the People's Republic of Mozambique-People's Republic of Bulgaria Joint Commission.

The study foresees an annual production of 6,000 centrifugal pumps of various types. The plant will be designed to produce 10,000 electric motors per year, also of different types and horsepower. Production of forklifts is planned at 600 units. All these figures are based on projected needs for the year 1985.

Important Project

In addition to supplying the domestic agroindustrial sector, it is felt that this equipment can be placed on the foreign market with little difficulty, not only because of the advanced technology that will be employed (Bulgaria specializes in production of these three types of equipment within CEMA), but also because such equipment is not produced in neighboring countries. The complex could become a feasible source of foreign exchange for Mozambique through the export of surplus production.

Integration of the three productive activities in a single industrial complex is justified in that the basic technology is similar, and it will permit more rational use of economic and technical means.

The undertaking reinforces the political importance of our cooperation with that socialist country, a very distinguished partner, and will strengthen the common bonds of friendship and cooperation in the development of heavy industry, a decisive area for the advance of socialism in Mozambique.

Integrated in the development programs for the current decade, construction of this plant is designed to permit expansion, under technically reasonable conditions, to enlarge the area of production over a 10-year period.

6362

CSO: 4401/216

BRIEFS

FRG EDUCATIONAL GIFT--An important donation of scientific equipment and various teaching materials, valued at 20,000 FRG marks (about 320 meticals), was presented to the director of the Faculty of Education yesterday by FRG Ambassador Elmer Weindel. At the official presentation of this gift to the Eduardo Mondlane University [UEM], speaking for his government, the FRG ambassador called the scientific cooperation between the UEM and West Germany "an important instrument within the context of the policy of peace." Weindel also expressed his interest in seeing scientific cooperation further strengthened by this act. "We have taken another step toward closer relations of cooperation between the UEM and the higher institutions of learning and research in my country." In his impromptu speech, the director of the Faculty of Education said at one point: "This gift demonstrates the support of the government of the FRG for the development of education in our country." [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 81 p 2] 6362

PCP ANNIVERSARY--A rally celebrating the 60th anniversary of the PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] was held Friday night. The festivities were organized by PCP members working in Mozambique as cooperants, and were attended by Maj Gen Americo Pfumo, representing the FRELIMO Party, M. Dlamini, representing SACTO [South African Congress of Trade Unions] and the ANC, members of the Chilean Communist Party and Socialist Party, and members of other brother parties working in Mozambique, in addition to countless Portuguese residents here who are PCP members or sympathizers. The program included a political address and a variety show relating to the internal and internationalist aspects of PCP activity. It ended with a showing of a film on Zimbabwe. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 81 p 3] 6362

RADIO DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT--The information minister, Jose Luis Cabaco, today announced the appointment of Leite Vasconcelos to the post of director general of Radio Mozambique. [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Apr 81 LD/EA]

CAHORA-BASSA WORKERS ENLIGHTENED--Joao Baptista Cosme, PRELIMO's first provincial secretary and governor of Tete Province, conducted a meeting attended by workers of the Cahora-Bassa Hydroelectric Plant (HCB) and officers of the brigade of the Mozambican Armed Forces, FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]. This brigade was assigned the task of developing projects for the mobilization and enlightenment of the workers to counteract attempts HCB's Portuguese administration had made unilaterally to obtain wage increases. During the almost 6 weeks this brigade worked in Songo, it also engaged in political and social activities with the workers and local people, principally organizing party cells, strengthening the people's democratic organizations and promoting cleanliness. In his speech, Governor Joao Baptista Cosme reminded those in attendance of the objectives of colonialism in building the Cahora-Bassa dam in our country--namely, to impede the advance of the armed struggle for national liberation. In concluding, Joao Cosme praised the great effort and determination of the FPLM brigade which made it possible to carry out the work successfully. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 81 p 2] 8568

CSO: 4401/204

PRESIDENT PRAISES PRC DAM CONSTRUCTION CREW

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26 Mar 81 p 3

[Text of speech by President Seyni Kountcha to the people of Tera]

[Text] My dear compatriots of the Tera District, my dear brothers and sisters of the Tera District, let me first of all salute you and thank the people of Gotheya and Dargol as well as those of Tera for the warm and fraternal welcome we have received at the start of this journey through the Niamey department. "Several events and facts make it proper for us to begin this visit within your vast department with your district. First of all, we did not personally have the time to inaugurate the work by the Chinese work-team in Tera to build your town's dam. It is fair, I think, to say that the people of Tera more than anywhere else appreciate this achievement of Sino-Niger cooperation, especially in a field as vital as that of water. Indeed, water is life.

This is a good example of cooperation, of solidarity, which proves that our two peoples, our two countries are animated by the same ideals and they have decided to join hands. When the Tera dam was inaugurated, our government, you will recall, expressed to the great Chinese people the gratitude of the people of Tera. I take the opportunity of my presence here to renew this gratitude and to add to it the gratitude of all the Niger people. In this District of Tera, as in the Say District, new well-drilling techniques are being tried. Because Tera is situated on the plinth of Liptako, its people—like those of Maradi and Damagaram Mounio—are well acquainted with the painful problem of water; that is, thirst. We think that we should judge for ourselves how well adapted these new techniques are to assuage more effectively the suffering of our people.

On the subject of relieving the isolation of your district, you know that two routes: the Foneko-Bankilare-Yatakala as well as the Foneko-Mehanna via Kokorou are on the way to realization. But as confidence does not exclude supervision, we will ourselves see to what extent they are completed...and accessible.

"On another subject, we know that, alas, the sudden end to the rains plus other enemies of the crops eventually overcame the efforts of the hardworking people, especially those in the canton of Coroual. Our presence among you is proof of our solidarity. And we assure these people that this solidarity will be a help to them as it has been in cases elsewhere.

Finally, since our last visit in 1978, some infrastructure has come up, both socially and administratively. We will see if they have been effectively established to help the hardworking people, the object of our permanent attention.

"Dear brothers and sisters of Tera, may God bless you, and bless your region, support your effort to avoid natural calamities, for a better future for your region and prosperity for your children... I thank you."

9516

CSO: 4400/1005

BRIEFS

FRENCH, FAO FINANCING AGREEMENTS -- A financing agreement relating to the analogous design plan [sic] for the Niger River was signed yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Niger River Basin Authority, by the authority's executive secretary, Mr Traore, and the head of the French cooperation mission in Niamey, Mr Georges. In a communique made public following the signing, Mr Fati Issaka, information specialist responsible for cooperation, said that this convention involves a total of FR 2 million, or CFAF 100 million. A second accord of \$150,000 or CFAF 35,500,000 was also signed by the FAO representative in Niger, Mr Etienne Koudogbo and the executive secretary of the Niger River Basin Authority. This accord will make possible the development of methods of improve the activities of the documentation center and to establish an information network with the countries of the Niger River basin, which will make possible the free flow of information and documents needed for the studies anticipated by the Niger River Basin Authority. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 26 Mar 81 p 2] 9516

CSO: 4400/1005

ADB MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT, MAKES LOAN TO NATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] Willa Mung'Omba, president of the African Development Bank (ADB), concluded his official visit to our country yesterday. During his stay in Senegal, the president of the ADB met with a number of Senegalese ministers and was received by the president and the prime minister. On Friday, Louis Alexandrenne, minister of planning and cooperation, hosted a luncheon at the Croix du Sud in honor of Mung'Omba, following which toasts were exchanged. The minister of planning took advantage of the opportunity to hail the exemplary cooperation between the Pan-African financial institution and Senegal. Drawing up a balance sheet of that cooperation, Alexandrenne revealed that to date, loans granted to our country by the ADB amount to some 14 billion. These loans have made it possible to carry out important projects, among which the minister of planning mentioned the Ziguinchor-Cap-Skirting road, the Saint-Louis electric powerplant, the Louga-Gnith road, the Kaolack textile complex (SOTEXKA (expansion unknown)) and the Dakar water system. The ADB's last loan totaled 4.32 billion for Senegal's chemical industries. Alexandrenne emphasized the favorable conditions of the loans under difficult economic circumstances.

Although sizable, the loans are not sufficient to meet Senegal's needs, Mung'Omba said. It was in order to meet these needs that ADB officials decided in 1978 in Libreville to open up the bank's capital to non-African countries. The problem of opening up the bank's capital was one of the subjects taken up by Mung'Omba with Senegalese authorities. Negotiations on the matter are nearly completed, said the president of the ADB. As for the Second African Development Fund, it is coming to an end. Negotiations to set up the Third African Development Fund are also being concluded. A final meeting is scheduled in Lome in order to determine what contributions are to be made by the different nations. For the time being, the amount of \$2.1 billion has been set.

During the press conference he granted Friday afternoon at the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation, Mung'Omba showed concern over the attitude of the new American administration with respect to multilateral aid. It will be recalled that the Reagan administration now wants to enter into direct discussions with nations for aid to development, thereby giving up, or at least reducing, contributions to international finance organizations.

For the president of the ADB, Africa's security means first of all overcoming poverty. Speaking about his meetings with our country's officials, Ming'Oshe said that they enabled him to better measure the seriousness of the drought in the Sahel. He added that the ADB is aware of the seriousness of the situation.

"There can be no development in this region without mastery of water," he emphasized. He indicated that the bank will try to orient its policy toward the construction of dams and the drilling of wells. This initial visit to Senegal also enabled him to see that the funds allocated by the ADB to our country are being properly used.

During the work session attended by the Senegalese delegation headed by Louis Alexandrino and attended by Cheikh Ciakha, secretary of state for woods and forests, Ming'Oshe and experts accompanying him, the fight against expansion of the desert was taken up. Following the working meeting, Minister Alexandrino told us that the ADB will finance a project to fight brush fires on acacia and eucalyptus plantations in Sahel. The project will cost over 1 billion. The ADB will contribute over 2 billion by itself. Senegal is also going to submit to the ADB a project concerning the rural water system in Niakhar. This will come after completion of the special water supply plan now being worked out.

11,466

CRO: 4400/1044

SUCCESS OF BRANCH ELECTIONS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 30 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

(Editorial)

[Text] SPPF Branch elections wound up over the weekend and by the end of next week, it is expected that all members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front will have gone to the polls to elect their leaders for the next two years.

Throughout our major islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue queues have gone up with party members patiently waiting for their turn to cast their votes. The elections, as before went on with an air of seriousness, discipline, dedication and commitment.

This is as it should be. For what is an avant-garde Party without these elements of seriousness, discipline and commitment? Indeed, these are the very base of a serious Party with a mission to accomplish, objectives to meet and commitments to adhere to.

We congratulate the entire rank and file of the SPPF who have availed themselves of this unique opportunity, this democratic right to elect their leaders.

We also extend congratulations to the newly elected leaders of the branch committees. There is a formidable task and many challenges ahead. It is a formidable task because we are living through trying moments in this transitional process since the triumph of the Revolution.

These are moments when we have to consolidate the Revolution without losing our sense of direction.

These are the moments when we have to swell our ranks without slackening our vigilance in identifying counter-revolutionaries and defeating them.

These are the moments when we have to strengthen people's power through liberty, fraternity and equality.

Now, as before therefore, we should be united and dedicated to fight imperialism, colonialism, corruption, oppression, injustice, poverty and diseases.

CSO: 4420/944

BETTER CONTROL OF MARINE CHARTER TRADE ON THE WAY

Victoria NATION in English 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] MARINE pleasure activities in Seychelles will now become the responsibility of a re-structured Marine Charter Association.

Formed in January, the new closely-knit Association held its first general meeting on Tuesday, adopted a working constitution and elected a seven-man committee to manage its business until March 1982.

According to its constitution, the new Marine Charter Association will assure better control in marine charter trade.

Anyone wishing to engage in boat chartering and hiring, in skiing, paragliding, wind-surfing or other related business will now have to become a member of the Association and abide by its rules.

The Marine Charter Association will represent the operators' interest as a controlling body in matters concerning booking and hiring of all craft.

Addressing the general meeting, the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, said that improved standards of service were expected now that operators were coordinating their business instead of each going his own way.

He assured all operators that the new Association would provide a fair share of the business to each one of them.

Mr. Basil Savy has been elected Chairman of the seven-man management committee, which also includes three other representatives from the Defence, Tourism and Port authorities.

Mr. John Renaud, who drafted the revised constitution for the Association was elected special adviser.

NEW BITUMEN PLANT TO BOOST MAHE'S ROADS

Victoria NATION in English 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] **A** NEW premix bitumen plant is to be commissioned in June in a major Government plan to improve Seychelles' roads.

The Ministry of Planning and Development said yesterday that a resurfacing exercise of the main highways on Mahé, started last year, is to continue and will extend to other areas of the island.

Last year the Department of Works resurfaced the east coast road from the international airport towards Victoria for a distance of four kilometres using the premix bitumen overlay method.

"The premix bitumen overlay method used on this stretch of road has shown such satisfactory results that it is intended to extend its use to other areas of Mahé," said the Ministry communiqué.

The first major work which the bitumen plant will undertake is the resurfacing of about 20 kilometres of main road on Mahé.

Explaining the deteriorating standards of Mahé roads, the communiqué said: "The basic road system in Mahé was built up by labour-intensive methods at a time when there was little machinery or plant available, and when the volume of traffic was small.

"As the country has developed, the volume of traffic has increased both in numbers and in size of vehicles, and the original roads have been widened and improved to accommodate this increase."

Extensive tests carried out over the last four years show that the significant factors contributing to their present state are, among other things, lack of adequate compaction of the road base material, poor grading of the base material and heavy wheel loads giving rise to the breakdown of the thin bitumen seal, the Ministry said.

"The quality of a highway depends largely on the grading and compaction of the base material and its life is

directly related to the number and axle weight of the vehicles passing over it — the more heavy vehicles per year, the shorter the expectation of the life of a highway."

DESROCHES SET TO PRODUCE SALT BY YEAR-END

Victoria NATION in English 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] SEYCHELLES is all set to produce salt by the end of this year with the launching this month of a project on Desroches island in line with the Government aim of establishing self-sufficiency in various commodities.

In a report on his recent visit to India, the Principal Secretary for Works, Mr Maxime Fayon, said work on salt production on Desroches is to start shortly, with the arrival of two specialists from India.

"These two specialists are ready to travel to Seychelles any time," he said, adding that the planned work on Desroches will take about seven months. The Indians will take charge of the construction of the polythene-lined salt pans.

In India, Mr Fayon held talks with the Seychelles Government consultant on the salt project and toured south India for an on-the-spot study of Indian salt works.

"The visit to Turicorin in south India has paid rich di-

vidends for our salt project, and we have taken all the necessary decisions which will now lead to an early start of the project. If all goes well, the project should be completed before the end of this year," he said.

The estimated yield on Desroches is 300 tonnes per annum or 75 tonnes per hectare of salt pans, Mr Fayon said, stressing, however, that experts are yet to come up with accurate production estimates "as very few climatological data are available on Desroches."

The setting up of the salt project first came up in the course of the President's state visit to India last year.

All along, Government has aimed at developing the outer islands in general. An airstrip on Desroches was built last year and a saw-mill has been set up.

During his Indian visit, Mr Fayon also found an alternate agent for the Seychelles Works Enterprises and also attended a review

meeting of the Commonwealth Science Rural Development Programme, which he chaired.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH PROJECTS--Up to R. 300,000 may be spent this year on research projects in Seychelles by the newly-formed National Research and Development Council. Anyone, whether a member of Government or a private individual, is entitled to apply for a grant to help with any research project, provided that it is designed to be of direct technological and economic advantage to Seychelles. Application forms are available from the Secretary of the National Research and Development Council (Ministry of Planning and Development), P. O. Box 53, Unity House, Victoria, which contain details of the terms and conditions of acceptance of such a grant. Forms will be submitted to the Council for consideration and, if accepted, the terms of payment will be announced. The maximum period for grants will be one year, but, subject to the Council's agreement, an extension might be considered towards the end of the initial period, subject to receipt of a project progress report. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Apr 81 p 2]

SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP--The Swedish branch of the Swedish-Seychelles Association, which was formed last September in the presence of the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, has held its first annual meeting at the Swedish Institute in Stockholm. A regular committee was unanimously elected with as chairman of this new friendship organisation the Seychelles Consul in Sweden, Bengt Sjöegren, who is also a nature and travel writer. Vice-chairman is Lars Emmelin, a well-known natural scientist of the University of Lund; the secretary is Peter Hanneberg, a young photographer and journalist, who has written much about Seychelles in Swedish papers; (Mr. Peter Hanneberg paid a visit to Seychelles recently and interviewed the President, the Minister for Education and Information, the Minister for Agriculture and Land Use and the Principal Secretary for Agriculture mainly on nature conservation in general and on education); and the treasurer is Dr. Ture Joensson, of the University of Gothenburg. Other committee members are Dr. Leif Svanström, a professor of social medicine in Stockholm, and Uno Gustafsson, a hospital technician in Lidköping. In the meantime Mr. Anders Rydin, Swedish Consul to Seychelles, is organising a Seychellois branch. The Association will promote friendship and co-operation between Sweden and Seychelles. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 1 Apr 81 p 2]

PRESIDENT VISITS ARMY CAMP, DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The next general elections will be held before the end of this year.

And President Siaka Stevens yesterday advised army personnel not to allow themselves to be used as tools by individuals.

He also warned that Government would not allow the army to be interfered with.

The Head of State, in his capacity as Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces was addressing a cross-section of officers and men when he made a three-hour tour of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces' bush camp on the outskirts of Port Loko.

"Scaring people, is a very dangerous practice," he said.

The President hoped the soldiers would maintain their standards for a long time to come.

On behalf of the Vice Presidents and the Cabinet he congratulated them on their operation and said he had no doubts that the exercise would benefit them physically, morally and otherwise.

President Stevens acknowledged the difficulty of their task and emphasised that the present soldiers have great responsibility both inside and outside the country.

Commending the self-help role which the Army had played especially in the fields of surveying, carpentry, bakery, road construction and farming as their contribution to the general development process of the country, he recalled the part they played during the recent OAU Conference.

He proudly noted that despite the machinations of detractors the conference succeeded beyond measure.

The President said that as a result of the success of the OAU conference he has always been an embodiment of Sierra Leone wherever he has visited.

On the question of accommodation, Dr. Stevens noted with pleasure that the barracks at Teko, Lungi and Benguema had been completed and that plans had been laid out for the construction of new barracks at Wilberforce, to commence as early as possible.

On arrival at the camp of the Second Battalion, Dr. Stevens was received by First and Second Vice-Presidents S. I. Koroma and C. A. Kamara-Taylor, the Force Commander, Brigadier Joseph Momoh and the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Kamara.

After inspecting a quarterguard of the battalion, the President and party proceeded to inspect the various camp-lines during which Commanding Officer A. O. Kamara explained the various exercises which they had carried out during their six-week stay at the camp.

At the Forces' Medical Centre, the President's party were received by the Commanding Officer of the Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel I. A. Sheriff who showed them round the medical facilities provided at the camp and introduced his senior-medical personnel to the President.

The Head of State expressed delight to note the facilities provided for the soldiers during their ordeal.

The President and party also visited the camp of the First Battalion where they were welcomed by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Tarawallie, who also introduced his Senior Officers to Dr. Stevens.

During his tour of the camp of the first and second battalion, the respective commanding officers explained to their Commander-in-Chief the various tactical operations which they had carried out including the detection of enemies, combat-operations and the resultant victory.

The President's visit was highlighted by songs of praise by pupils of the Port Loko District Educational Committee School and a branch of the APC Women's organisation of the District.

CSO: 4420/943

KAMARA-TAYLOR APPEALS TO PARAMOUNT CHIEFS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Acting First Vice President Mr. C. A. Kamara-Taylor has urged Paramount Chiefs to help promote development in their chiefdoms and to enhance peaceful existence among their subjects.

Mr. Kamara-Taylor was addressing thousands of jubilant people at the Magbema local court barri in Kambia Town at the weekend during the coronation of Paramount chief Bai Farama Tass Bubu Ngbak of Magbama Chiefdom.

He said that he was confident that with the Chief's vast experience and good counsel of his chiefdom elders, he would cope with the challenges of his responsibilities.

The Vice-President urged the people to give maximum support to their chiefs to enable him to discharge his duties without fear or favour.

He advised the new chief to always take heed of the popular views of his subjects.

On behalf of President Stevens and the APC Government, Mr. Kamara-Taylor made substantial cash contribution towards the coronation ceremony and wished the new chief God's guidance in all his endeavours.

Earlier in his introduction of the Vice President and his entourage, the Member of Parliament for Kambia Central, Alhaji S. A. Kebe praised Mr. Kamara-Taylor's dynamism as Chairman of the Kambia district Parliamentary Group, who has always worked towards the progress of the District.

In his vote of thanks, the new Paramount Chief, Bai Farama Tass Bubu N'Gbak solicited supports and co-operation from his people to enable him to serve them well.

CSO: 4420/943

TIES WITH DPRK TO BE MAINTAINED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 7 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has said in Freetown that Sierra Leone will continue to maintain the good relationship which now exists with the DPRK.

He was speaking to a delegation from the DPRK which has just ended an exhibition of Korean arts and handiworks in Freetown.

The Head of State said that his Government appreciates the assistance which the DPRK has given to Sierra Leone over the years.

He expressed the hope that the two countries will continue in this amicable trend and extended fraternal greetings to the Korean leader, President Kim Il Sung.

Earlier, the DPRK Ambassador to Sierra Leone told Dr. Stevens that his country was appreciative of the permission given by the Sierra Leone government to hold the exhibition.

He said the exhibition has further strengthened the deep ties of friendship between the two states and added that through the exhibition, Sierra Leoneans have learnt of recent developments in the DPRK, both industrially and politically.

The Head of the delegation, Mr. Pak Dong Son, who is the Vice-Chairman of Foreign Republications of the DPRK, said that since the delegation's arrival, the members had observed the determination of Sierra Leoneans to build a great society.

Dr. Abdufal Conteh, the Foreign Minister introduced the delegation to the President.

CSO: 4420/943

KAMARA-TAYLOR PRAISES TIES WITH CUBA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] THE Second Vice-President Mr. C.A. Kamara-Taylor has said that good relationship between Sierra Leone and Cuba has always remained closer and deeper and that we in Sierra Leone acknowledged the assistance given by the Cuban Government and people in our national security.

He was speaking at a dinner in honour of the visiting Cuban delegation.

Mr. Kamara Taylor said that Sierra Leone cherished the idea of exchange programmes, especially in the educational and technical fields.

He pointed out that the problems of refugees in Africa should be considered seriously, considering Cuba's assistance to those struggling and fighting for total political and economic freedom.

Responding to the toast, the visiting Cuban Vice-President, Mr. Juan Ajmón, recalled that centuries ago, men and women of this country were uprooted by force, enslaved and sent to Cuba where they endured colonialism and slavery.

Therefore, he went on, the peoples of Cuba and Sierra Leone have many things in common in the

struggle to eliminate the last vestiges of colonial strongholds, racism, apartheid and under-development.

The visiting Vice-President pointed out that humanity deserves and needs peace to devote itself to the sacred task of development and well-being for all.

"Our principles, our friendship with African peoples and their just causes are not, nor ever can they be the subject of negotiation", he concluded.

CHIEFS TO TAKE PART IN OBBA CELEBRATIONS

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] The President, Dr. Siaka Stevens, himself an honorary member of the Old Bo Boys Association (OBBA), is expected to witness a Durbar of some 27 Paramount Chiefs educated at the Bo School, to mark the school's Diamond Jubilee celebrations in Bo on Thursday, April 16.

Before the Dubar, there will be a flag raising ceremony on the same day and a formal address of welcome will be read to Dr. Stevens by National Diamond Mining Company's Resident Director, Mr. Abu Koroma.

According to a bumper programme for the week-long celebrations released by OBBA's Public Relations Officer, El Hadj Abu Magba-Kamara the gathering of Paramount Chiefs will be led by Pujehun Panga Kabondeh Chiefdom Paramount Chief, Alhaji Alimamy Jaia Kai Kai.

On Friday April 14, there will be Muslim prayers in all Mosques and later in the day the school will have its speech day and prize giving ceremony.

This will be followed by a general meeting of OBBA on Saturday, April 18, after which the traditional cricket match between Old and present Boys will be played.

An open air service has been scheduled to take place on Sunday, April 19.

Other highlights include the Diamond jubilee ball and a march past through the main streets of Bo.

El Hadj Magba-Kamara has appealed to all true "patriots of the school" to muster in full strength to make the celebrations the "most spectacular" event of a life time.

According to the release, OBBA will be fielding a contingent for the Citizens Parade to mark the Tenth Republican anniversary celebrations on Tuesday, April 21.

CSO: 4420/943

NOREL ISLAM MISSION TO CONSTRUCT Le4.5m EDUCATIONAL COMPLEX

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] An Educational building complex at an estimated cost of Le4.5m is presently being constructed by the Norel Islam Mission at Robis, Kabala Town in the East End of Freetown.

The complex when completed will consist of a secondary school, a Mosque health centre, Administrative and science blocks, Library and Assembly Hall, Printing Press, Boarding home as well as Principal and staff quarters.

During a visit to the site the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development, Mr. Thaimu Bangura was taken on a conducted tour of the various projects by executive members of the mission, led by their President, Mr. Sorie Ibrahim Kamara.

The Minister addressed a cross-section of the mission's members praising their efforts in promoting educational development in the country.

Mr. Thaimu Bangura emphasised the need to educate the children of today adequately equip them assume national responsibilities in the future.

Noting with joy that the School, when completed, will be co-educational, Mr. Thaimu Bangura appealed to the authorities to include agriculture in the school's curriculum.

He donated a quantity of bags of cement towards the speedy completion of the project.

Welcoming the Minister earlier, the mission's President, Mr. Sorie Ibrahim Kamara, outlined the aims and objectives of the organisation, which, he said include the promotion of Islam brotherhood and co-operation among all muslims, and the establishment of primary and secondary schools to improve the educational standards of muslims.

The Mission, he said, will also organise Islamic youth camps, seminars, conventions, conferences and in-serve training programmes for teachers' pupils and students.

Mr. Sorie Ibrahim Kamara said that his organisation which has an initial membership of about 5,000, hopes to produce its own exercise books and magazines.

He expressed confidence that the self-help concept which had swept across the country coupled with the realisation that government cannot do everything for the development of the nation, he would work hard to ensure that his organisation contributes meaningfully towards the educational and religious advancement of the nation.

Recently the Mission received consignments of educational books from Kuwait through the Ministry of Awkaf and Islamic Affairs.

Through contacts, the Mission has also been receiving assistance of educational materials from other Arab countries especially Saudi Arabia.

In an interview, the Secretary General of the mission, Mr. D. Momodu Kabia on behalf of his executive and members expressed appreciation and gratitude to the Ministry of Awkaf and Islamic Affairs of Kuwait especially the Hon. Yusef Jassim Al-haj and Sheikh Abdualah Alqeel, the Director of Islamic Affairs for their assistance to the Mission.

On the part of the Saudi Arabian Government, Mr. Kabia said that their good gesture in helping to promote Islam and foster understanding in this country is highly appreciated by the mission.

The activities of the Norel Islam Mission, he said, is only part of its pledge to help promote Islamic understanding through education.

Mr. Kabia remarked that the Mission is doing a in its power to fulfil its obligation to the people and the nation as a whole.

The mission which has its headquarters at Number 96 Kissy Road, Freetown, was established some six years ago.

It has members throughout the country.

CSO: 4420/943

SIRORO TO PAY OFF DEBT TO GOVERNMENT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English: 8 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Sierra Leone Ore and Metal Company (SIRORO) is to make a back payment of about four million leones to government in lieu of royalty, mining lease, special exclusive prospecting licence rents and income tax.

According to a bill entitled "The Bauxite Mineral Prospecting and Mining Supplementary Agreement 1980 (Special Provisions) Ratification Act 1981 piloted through parliament on Monday by Mines Minister Gbassay Kemu, SIRORO is to pay all normal customs charges on its direct import.

According to the bill, government in pursuance of its indigenisation policy shall be allowed to nominate suitably qualified Sierra Leoneans to the posts of Deputy General Manager, Deputy Chief Geologist and Deputy Chief Accountant of the Company.

Introducing the bill, Mr Hassan Gbassay Kemu assured members that his Ministry would hold discussions with all Mining Companies to make appropriate arrangements for rehabilitation of the land.

The Mines Minister said the bill was non-controversial and disclosed that SIRORO have shipped more than two million metric tons of bauxite since 1978.

Mr Gbassay Kemu further assured the House that discussions were now under way for the establishment of a Mining Company to exploit the Port Loko Mining deposit, while Austro Minerals will soon rehabilitate the Delco Mining operations.

Supporting the bill, the member for Port Loko West I, urged the Minister to consider the prospect of exploring the Bauxite deposits in the Port Loko District and pointed out that Siroro was among the group of companies which held concessions for the Port Loko deposit.

He hoped this would not be monopolized.

The Member for Bonthe North, Mr Francis Conteh, described the bill as an upgrading of the mining agreement between government and Siroro to make it commensurate with conventions of the International Bauxite Organisation.

He said the new arrangements reflect the day to day price per metric ton of the deposit which has been increased from 50c to 1.2l.

The Member also categorized the various Bauxite deposits in the country which, he said, were of good quality.

Also supporting the bill was Bembali South Member of Parliament Mr Samba Fomah who touched on the benefits to be derived from the Bauxite deposits in the country.

The leader of the House, Mr. Tom Smith, who is Member for Bontho South spoke favourably of the bill which among other things, he said would bring economic and infrastructural developments to the area.

CSO: 4420/942

BRIEFS

CSSR GIFT--The Secretary-General of the Sierra Leone Labour Congress, Mr J. B. Kabia paid glowing tributes to their Soviet counterparts. He was speaking at a presentation ceremony of two deep freezers donated by the Soviet Union for use by co-operative unions. He said the gifts were a clear manifestation of the fraternity that exists between the two countries. The Soviet Ambassador Mr Alexander Vorostahov, said that the gifts were acquired through friendly negotiations between the Sierra Leone Labour Congress and their Soviet counterparts. He hoped the already good relations between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened. In his vote of thanks, the Vice-President of Congress, Mr Winton-During maintained that the Labour movement believed in the familiar maxim that the strong should help the weak. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 81 p 4]

UNDP PROGRAM--The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is to increase its resources to Sierra Leone from 14 million to thirty-two-and-a-half million dollars for the period 1982 to 1986. Disclosing this at State House yesterday morning during a courtesy call on the Acting President, Mr S. I. Koroma, the Assistant Administrator of UNDP Mr Michael Dookingue who is also Regional Director for Africa explained that the decision was arrived at in order to boost government's development programmes. Acting President Koroma expressed gratitude for what he described as a substantial increase, and observed with pleasure that since the institution was established in Sierra Leone, its assistance has been on the upward trend. He spoke of the amicable relations existing between Sierra Leone and the UNDP personnel and commended the institution for its inclusion of rural areas in its development programme. Mr Koroma gave the assurance that Sierra Leone will do its utmost to justify the economic confidence reposed on it by the UNDP. In another engagement, Acting President Koroma, received a special message on behalf of President Siaka Stevens from the President of Mauritania. Delivering the message, a special envoy, Ambassador Taki Ould Sidi, spoke of the amicable relationship existing between the two countries. He was presented to Acting President Koroma by the Acting Foreign Minister Sahr Randolph Fillie Foboe. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 8]

LIST OF MAJOR ECONOMIC MEASURES ADOPTED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

MOGADISHU THURSDAY

— Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Part (SRSP) has postponed the second Congress of the SRSP due on 1st July 1981 for one year and instructed the Government to take a number of major economic measures urgently, after a long session on Sunday.

The economic measures to be taken include reviewing the utility of four State autonomous agencies and revising Government policy on Foreign Valuta.

Preceded by a meeting of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Central Committee laid a great emphasis on the present complex situation prevailing in the country, following the concerted efforts both political and military of coalition of adverse forces against the sovereignty and nationhood of the Somali people and which the massive influx of the refugees is a di-

rect consequence coupled with the prolonged drought.

Following are the resolutions:

I. Political

The Postponement for a period of one year the S.R.S.P. congress which would have been held on 1st July 1981.

II. Economic

After the reassessment of the economic situation and the need to direct the economy in a proper way, the Central Committee viewed as necessary:

1. That the utility of the following Agencies be reviewed and the government bring about a final decision about them.

a) Livestock Development Agency (LDA)

b) Clothes and Utensils Agency.

c) Construction Materials Trading Agency

d) That the government should take serious steps in the function and objectives

of the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC), and the prices of agricultural produce in relation to the loss of production.

2. In order to surmount the economic crisis that crept into our economy of late bringing inflation, black marketing, misappropriation of public funds, the Central Committee decided that the concerned Agencies should take immediate steps in regard to the following:

- a) Franca Valuta.
- b) To encourage Somali workers abroad to channel their savings through the banking system and to facilitate the needs they may have to invest in the country.
- c) To allow for anyone to freely deposit in special accounts and freely withdraw any amount of hard currency.
- d) That strong and immediate steps be taken against non-essential imported items which may damage the economy.

III. The Central Committee also discussed the need to:

- a) Increase productions.
- b) To reduce expenses incurred by the government.
- c) To encourage export of local products.

The Central Committee instructed the government to take all necessary steps in implementing these decisions.

CSO: 4420/937

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WHEAT DONATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Somali Democratic Republic and Japan on Sunday signed at the headquarters of the Finance Ministry here, an agreement under which the Japanese government is to donate to Somalia 9.174 million Somali shillings worth of wheat (330 million Yen). The agreement was signed on the Somali side by the SDR Finance Minister, Jaalle Abdillahi Ahmed Addow, and on the other side by the Japanese Non-resident ambassador accredited to Somalia, Mr. Fumio Hirano, who is based in Sudan. The two governments also signed another agreement under which Japan is to implement in Somalia a project for developing a marketing system for marine products, which will cost 13.9 million Somali shillings (500 million Yen). The agreement was signed on the Somali side by the Assistant Minister for Fisheries, Jaalle Shire Sudi Mohamoud, and on the Japanese side by Mr. Hirano. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 3 Apr 81 p 2]

CSO: 4420/937

DE KLERK RAPS VIEWS OF HNP LEADER

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Mar 81 p 12

[Commentary by Willem de Klerk: "Nevertheless Our People--In Spite of Politics"]

[Excerpt] We certainly differ from the HNP (Refounded National Party) about certain basic matters.

DIE TRANSVALER adopted a consistent viewpoint in regard to various political questions long ago.

Even when certain policies were not yet fashionable with the NP [National Party], when the present political leaders were still weighing the pros and cons and were even vehemently opposed to the political views which have meanwhile become policy, when the Cape Province NP newspapers were still hesitant...even then we took a standpoint which has meanwhile gained greater acceptance.

That standpoint rejected every tendency to proceed in the HNP direction.

At the same time, however, we consistently maintained that the Afrikaner should not be shouted down. We should be able to reason with each other calmly--be the language ever so sharp.

Those who found a home with the HNP, or those who are wanderers and try to affiliate with all kinds of splinter groups, or those who find no rest within the NP, however, remain our people.

The basic objection to Jaap Marais' argumentation should be seen against the background of the responsible rules for South African politics. These rules are the following, inter alia:

1. That our politics should serve the interests of the whites and of all the peoples in South Africa and should consistently take into consideration the situation, needs and development of our multinational community.
2. That our politics should have no racially disturbing attitude, for bringing whites and blacks into confrontation would undermine our country's interests.
3. That our politics should maintain the high standard of skill and insight, for ours is at present one of the most complicated political situations in the world.

In the light of all of this we have to reject the RNP [views].

1. They prompt a violent white-black clash with all of its dreadful consequences. In this way they would plunge South Africa into a struggle in which it would stand alone, a struggle which would end in a humiliating, battered surrender of this country and its people to foreign powers.

2. They are completely insensitive to the great powers on the political scene in the 1980's. They blunder in regard to the international situation; they fail to understand black nationalism; they fail to see the common interests which require common structures; they ignore the laws of development, labor and economy; they squander every chance for survival, coexistence and maintenance of freedom and identity.

3. The fact that they can offer no formulation of policy deprives them of the status of a political party.

4. It is a policy of fright, of negative nationalism which derives strength from a campaign against our situation instead of overcoming the situation.

There is still more which might be said about the views of Jaap Marais. We will come back to that.

If one listens carefully to what they say and write and if one analyzes this soberly, [one must conclude that] all who hear them will begin thinking with a jolt.

5742

CSO: 4408/50

VIEWS OF HNP LEADER GIVEN IN INTERVIEW

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Mar 81 p 13

[Report: Interview with Jaap Marais by Otto Krause: "Bases of the HNP Policy"]

[Text] DIE TRANSVALER has decided to undertake a blunt talk with Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP [Refounded National Party], and Otto Krause has engaged in an extensive interview with him toward that end. Dr. Connie Mulder and others will follow. On the accompanying editorial page Dr. Willem de Klerk, editor of DIE TRANSVALER, explains the reason for these talks. He also sums up the basic objection to Mr. Marais; argumentation.

[Question] How would you define our South African nation as to content? Whom do you include and whom do you exclude?

[Answer] The definition of a nation is not an arbitrary thing; to a large extent it is determined by history. In South Africa a white Afrikaner nation came into being out of the crucible of history, a nation with a white origin and a language and a view of life rooted in Africa. This Afrikaner nation constitutes the core of the larger white population; our nationhood is not yet complete; there is still a large part of the white population which is in suspension, as in a chemical solution, but which, in the crisis in which the white population is now involved, will increasingly crystallize out with the Afrikaner core.

[Question] Where do you place the Coloreds and the Indians?

[Answer] The line of separation has been drawn by history here too. Our ancestors limited our nationhood as to race and color, and it is simply a fact that a person is not born as a solitary individual but is bound up with his family, people and race.

[Question] You exclude both the Coloreds and the Indians from our nation, but what kind of political arrangements will you then provide for them?

[Answer] As far as the Coloreds are concerned, we believe that their identity should be coupled with a certain territory, and, whether you call it a homeland or not, the Coloreds cannot be included with the blacks, the Indians or the whites.

The location of such a homeland can be discussed. There are more than two million hectares which are legally labeled Colored territory, which are rich in minerals and within irrigation distance of the Orange River. The fact is that even in the presidential council the Coloreds want identification with the whites only on condition that the blacks also be included.

As far as the Indians are concerned, they have never yet demonstrated the measure of patriotism toward South Africa which would give them a claim to full citizenship. During the 1950's and 1960's their policy was aimed at creating the greatest hostility toward South Africa by means of India. We think they can be given autonomy within their group areas, but if they should get a homeland with a great degree of independence, this will probably lead to a flow of Indian immigrants to South Africa which would entail impossible consequences.

[Question] In other words, you regard the Coloreds and Indians as always subordinate to the white nation?

[Answer] No. As far as the Coloreds are concerned, they can have political development which may lead to independence within their own territory; but as far as the Indians are concerned this is not the case.

[Question] Will you then shift more than a million Coloreds to their homeland?

[Answer] No. Just as the homeland policy of the National Party in regard to the blacks did not involve physical, forceful displacement of people, the policy with regard to the Coloreds would come down to the same thing. A policy of economic decentralization and development and the creation of social and cultural facilities within such an area can serve to increase its attractiveness considerably, and laws can be put into operation which may bring about a spontaneous movement.

[Question] What political arrangements would you make with the blacks?

[Answer] I should say first of all that they would of course obviously be excluded from our nation. Our view in regard to the blacks does not differ at all from that of the National Party, from the time of General Hertzog to that of Dr. Verwoerd. The black peoples have their various territories which they have traditionally inhabited and we are ready to recognize these as their homelands. As far as consolidation is concerned, we stand by the 1936 law. We do not believe that constant concession of more land will solve the problem; and this is furthermore a very dangerous point of departure, for if it is once accepted that white towns such as Mafeking and King William's Town should be incorporated with black states, this would create a precedent which would bring about considerable tension and uncertainty among the whites and which might lead to unjustified expectations among the black leaders.

[Question] How do you regard the relations between the national states and us, and what would be the situation of the urban blacks under your policy?

[Answer] The national states such as the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are about 80 percent dependent on South Africa for their incomes, and probably to the same extent for their food supply. Accordingly the measure of independence which

they enjoy is still essentially limited. This is our basic objection to the idea of a so-called constellation or confederation in South Africa, because this would be used as a basis for making increasingly greater demands on South Africa, more or less as the black states of Africa use the United Nations. "Urban blacks" is of course merely a convenient term which is used to give a certain geographic connotation to certain people, but politically and ethnologically it has little meaning. The Khosa of the black villages in the white area is just as much a Khosa as the one of the Transkei, and there is as little difference between them as there is between an urban and a rural Afrikaner. The blacks in the city cannot be accepted as part of South Africa's permanent population, a part which acquires a claim to citizenship and political rights, depending on the length of their stay in white South Africa.

5742

CSO: 4408/50

POWER STATION SABOTAGED BY LIMPET MINES

Transformer Damage

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Excerpts] Durban.--At least two, but possibly more, limpet mines of Russian origin exploded at the Durban South electricity supply sub-station early yesterday morning, damaging two transformers.

The sub-station is situated about 15 km from the heart of Durban near the main South Coast road and also near the large Black township of Lamontville.

Security Branch officers said the saboteurs must have kept the sub-station under surveillance for a considerable time before deciding to plant the mines.

They must also have had knowledge that it was a key sub-station supplying power to one of Natal's biggest industrial areas, Prospecton-Mobeni.

The sub-station is well fenced in but it is believed the attackers cut through the wires and laid the mines under cover of darkness. Two watchmen constantly guard the premises but yesterday said they had not seen anybody suspicious near the sub-station in the last few days.

Durban's fire chief, Mr Stan Smith, said that one of the major problems which had faced his men in fighting the fire which followed the blasts, and containing it, was that there had been a tremendous amount of oil on parts of the sub-station and surrounding areas.

He was not optimistic that it would be repaired and functioning within the next four months.

Further Details

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpt] DURBAN. — Police investigating the explosions at a Durban sub-station on Tuesday

have found a piece of a limpet mine.

It is now believed that eight limpet mines were placed on the two main

transformers in Lamontville township.

Seven of the mines are thought to have exploded.

The explosions caused damage estimated at R25-million.

In Pretoria yesterday the

Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said there was a small number of well-trained terrorists operating in South Africa.

The two recent attacks in Natal — on the railway line near Richards Bay and the Lamontville blasts — should be seen as isolated attacks.

"I have full confidence that these cases will be solved," he said.

Welcomed

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday welcomed the deci-

sion by the Durban City Council to train its own armed guards to defend vital installations in the city against sabotage attacks.

The spokesman was commenting on a statement made by the Durban Town Clerk, Mr Gordon Haygarth, that the city council planned to train an elite squad, fully armed, to protect sensitive and vital installations.

Mr Haygarth said the scheme would get under way immediately.

The police spokesman said local municipalities had been advised repeatedly that

there were not enough policemen available to provide protection at vital centres all over the Republic.

The Durban City Council move had the full backing of the police.

Mr Haygarth said that only handpicked recruits would be trained in the use of firearms. They would probably be under the jurisdiction of a senior officer but details would still have to be worked out.

'THE CITIZEN' Editorial

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Terror Blasts"]

[Text]

PERHAPS you think, like some Opposition spokesmen, that the security threat is not very substantial, and that the Government exaggerates the position for its own political ends.

If there is a total onslaught it is against apartheid, says Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party.

The Prime Minister is prolonging the terrorist war so that integration can be achieved internally, says Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte.

So if you wish to bury your head in the sand and pretend there's no "total onslaught", Helen and Jaap provide you with glib excuses for ignoring it.

You may even nod approvingly when Mr (Don't Tour New Zealand) Dalling, the PFP spokesman on sport, calls on the Government to cut national service from two years to one and grant special deferments to young sportsmen trying to establish themselves internationally.

But it doesn't show a very serious awareness of the nature of the struggle facing the country, does it?

A tennis rackets-instead-of-guns philosophy.

An in-and-out-the-forces-in-one-year merry-go-round.

The truth is that we are fighting a war on two fronts — at home against terrorists who infiltrate the country on sabotage missions that endanger lives and property, and on the border (our own and especially that of South West Africa), where we face a well-armed enemy.

The home front battle is mainly fought by the police, the border battle by the armed forces. Both the police and the armed forces deserve the fullest support of the nation, whatever our political differences.

To take South West first:

The border war there goes on with increased intensity.

We suffer casualties; Swapo suffers far more. And nobody can pretend that we can relax — or reduce national service — because there is nothing that really endangers us.

Give Sam Nujoma the chance, and he'd be in South West Africa in such force that the territory would be in the midst of a war like that fought in Rhodesia.

Now for the home front:

Though our security forces — meaning mainly the police, in this instance — have been vilified over the years by some PFP speakers and newspapers, the battle at home is waged round the clock, with no holds barred by the enemy.

We need not recount the terrorist attacks that have been made in recent times. There have been court cases and convictions and trials that are soon to begin.

However, if you were as complacent as the PFP is, you would have suffered something of a shock by the series of blasts which seriously damaged an electricity supply sub-station south of Durban yesterday.

This attack comes only a few days after a blast destroyed about 15 m of rail and derailed five trucks of a coal train on the Vryheid-Richards Bay line. Explosives had been placed on the line and were detonated as the train passed over them.

All of this confirms that a cunning and well-trained enemy threatens us.

It is a battle that cannot be won by pretending that it doesn't exist — or that it isn't as extensive or dangerous as the Government claims it to be.

By coincidence, in its issue reporting the Durban attack, a Johannesburg Progfed newspaper published an "exclusive" report given to it by the Security Police in Pretoria.

The report stated: "Secret 'terror' bases and sophisticated arms caches have been discovered

on the outskirts of Johannesburg and other cities on the Rand, police said yesterday.

"Claiming this for the first time, Security Police at Pretoria police headquarters said the bases revealed that the activities of insurgents — believed to be African National Congress infiltrators — had become more advanced and organised.

"According to police, hit-and-miss methods of smuggling explosives into the country have been revised.

"Insurgents now entered the country unarmed, travelling on false passports. At their disposal were:

"A sophisticated system of underground shelters.

"Elaborate caches, where weapons are stored and ready for use on the day of the attack.

"A 'dead-letterbox' system of communication in which hidden postboxes — plastic buckets buried underground are a favourite — are used to provide them with instructions and money and to enable them to leave messages about their activities."

Obviously these methods are being used in Natal as well.

The PFP should appreciate that more than one "secret Pandora's box of terror" — the hidden terrorist caches — has been discovered, and that this points to a serious situation.

The PFP, therefore, does the country a great disservice when it plays down the security threat for its own political purposes.

It should, instead, acknowledge that the threat does exist, that it is part of what the Prime Minister calls the "total onslaught", and that even if it differs politically from the Government on whether or not there should be a "total strategy" to meet the situation, it should not do anything to minimise the dangers or lessen the efforts to meet them.

INDIAN ACTIVIST GRANTED ASYLUM IN LINDSAY

Lindsay: THE HERALD in English 16 Apr 81 p 3

(Text) A member of the South African National Indian Congress and a fiery opponent of the Pretoria regime, Mr Gavin Reddy, is in Lindsay after fleeing political persecution.

He said in an interview yesterday that the Government had granted him political asylum here and he was now looking forward to securing a job with the Ministry of Education.

A graduate of the University of Durban-Westville, Mr Reddy obtained an MA in Chicago. He has worked as a research officer at the South African Institute for Race Relations and was also founder member of the Press Trust of South Africa.

His work at the Institute of Race Relations brought him into contact with various political groups opposed to apartheid, including the Indian National Congress, which has been historically linked with the African Congress of South Africa.

Mr Reddy said yesterday: "While in the National Indian Congress I made speeches throughout the country criticising the apartheid regime. I was later imprisoned without trial for five months at Grahamstown."

Immediately after his release earlier this year, he was served with a banning order which, among other things, prohibited him from engaging in political employment.

However, Mr Reddy joined a bookshop and later a news agency and all of the Press Trust of South Africa in association with Mr Sabir Suleman, the former editor. This was done in defiance of the South African Government's ruling.

"By this time I was under severe surveillance for my involvement in the Press Trust and was told to leave the country," he said. "I fled to Swaziland in March, while awaiting the outcome of my application for political asylum in Lindsay," Mr Reddy said.

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IMIGRATION RATE LOWEST IN 6 YEARS

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English (7 Apr 81) p. 1.

[Article by Con de Loger]

[Tues] **SOUTH Africans are staying put.**

Emigration in January this year hit the lowest figure in six years, as South Africa's boom, compared with prevailing gloom in many parts of the world, persuaded many residents that home was best.

Officials at the departments of Internal Affairs and Statistics in Pretoria say that the significantly reduced numbers of people leaving South Africa — and the ever-increasing immigrant surge — are due to this country's economic position and standard of living.

In January 1981, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics, only 389 people left South Africa — less than half the number (1 470) of those emigrating in the January of the previous year.

"This is the lowest figure since March 1975 when there were 489 emigrants," Mr Cassius Pretorius of the Department of Statistics told The Citizen.

Another 1975 "low" was in October, with a figure of 389.

Mr Pretorius also said that large numbers of South Africans were now returning

home.

Since mid-1979, the immigrant/emigration gap has been widely rising. "Most of those who leave," said Mr Pretorius, "go to Britain, while the majority of our immigrants come from Britain and Zimbabwe."

In January this year, there were 2 175 immigrants including 1 323 from the United Kingdom and 1 228 from Zimbabwe. Of those who left South Africa, 238 went to the United Kingdom, 61 to Australia and 51 to Zimbabwe.

WALVIS BAY RESIDENTS FEEL NEGLECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Any assumptions on the part of the National Party that it could include Walvis Bay into the Green Point constituency and count on residents voting for them as masses were totally unfounded, Mr Van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party parliamentary candidate, said last night.

Mr Van der Merwe came to this conclusion after a visit to the town on Wednesday, when he addressed a public meeting which drew only 85 people.

"But this is not too bad, considering that only 50 people attended Dr Lapa Munnik's meeting," he said.

He said his impression of the feelings of the people of Walvis Bay was that they were "very much fed-up" with the South African Government.

"They feel they have been grossly neglected. Particularly since the takeover of the administration of Walvis Bay by the South African authorities, I am convinced this feeling of dissatisfaction is justified."

He said the Government had made all sorts of promises to Walvis Bay residents which had not been carried out.

There was the recent promise of South African television coverage, which had come to nothing. It turned out that Walvis Bay would only get a radio service from the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, which the people felt was inferior.

"They feel that since they have been included into the Republic they should be treated on the same level as South African citizens."

He said there was a strong feeling that the decline of the fishing industry there was due to the lack of proper control and the lack of foresight on the part of the Government, in spite of repeated warnings from academics.

There was also an inadequate patrol to enforce the fishing regulations, as only two vessels patrolled the entire SVA coast.

Walvis Bay was, because it was geographically part of SVA, suffering the negative effects of apartheid legislation. It was losing out on potential entertainment and tourist income to the nearby town of Swakopmund, which had "a more open approach" to the gambling, liquor and apartheid laws applicable in Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay was in fact an apartheid island in a surrounding sea of change, Mr Van der Merwe said.

There was unhappiness when it was made known that the town would be included into the Green Point constituency and subsequent representations made by the town council to the Demarcation Commission to correct this unhappiness were ignored.

Special to Times Press. W Bay town line from Cape

COMMENT ON DECISION FOR SEPARATE KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

Opposition Spokesman Comments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] **DURBAN.** — Mr Ray Swart FFP MP and the chief Opposition spokesman for KwaZulu, has said the government decision not to incorporate King William's Town in the Ciskei was "a mistake". He said the National Party was totally responsible for the mistake of a decision which has provoked it.

He said in a statement that despite the decision, the Government had still not applied its policy in the consolidation and development of the Ciskei and neighbouring areas.

"The FFP is opposed to consolidation for the sake of consolidation as it is to separate development and the notion that great benefits would flow from giving away King William's Town to an independent Ciskei."

"The suggestion was a reflection one from the need to let the system given by Dr Koozmo in his statement not only crumble but make a total mess of the NP's separate development policy."

"The FFP has now recognized that to provide justice the King William's Town is a necessary for there to be full freedom and co-operation between White and Black in making the economic reality of the region."

"The FFP has been telling King these things for years. King William's Town cannot be seen in isolation. There are many other towns similarly threatened by NP race theories in the Cape, Natal and elsewhere."

"The answer the NP has come up to the fact and what the separate development is a non-starter, the better it will be for the stability of these areas and the peace of mind of people living in them, both White and Black. Mr Swart said. — (Sapa)

'THE CITIZEN' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 81 p 6

[Editorial] "White King to..."

[Text] **THE DECISION** of the Government not to incorporate King William's Town into the Ciskei, despite the recommendation of the Van der Walt Commission that it should, has been welcomed

with a sigh of relief by the residents of the town. The Ciskei Government has taken the decision phlegmatically, Chief Lennox Sebe, Ciskei's Chief Minister, saying that incorporation was not part of the consolidation package deal and a new capital would be built about one kilometre from "King".

Dr Piet Koornhof has given an assurance that the East London-Berlin-King William's Town area will be an economic co-operation projects area. There are Ciskeians, however, who believe that because of the Blacks' tremendous buying power, "King" will be theirs sooner or later.

In spite of Government denials, one can assume that election factors influenced its decision on "King".

After incorporating Port St Johns into Transkei and Mafikeng into Bophuthatswana, the Government could logically have agreed to "King's" incorporation into the Ciskei.

That it has not done so does not augur well for proper consolidation of the homelands and independent States, since if the Government can bow to public and political pressure over "King," consolidation may become a captive pawn in the political end game.

SERVICEMEN TO RECEIVE PAY INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] NATIONAL servicemen are to receive pay increases of as much as 60 percent, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria confirmed yesterday.

He said pay increases had just been agreed.

But it was not Defence Force policy to release the pay scales of senior officers or permanent force members because this was regarded as a private matter.

Asked to comment on a newspaper report in Pretoria, he said a feature of the increases was that the pay-scales for Coloured and Indian trainees had also been increased and the wage gap had been narrowed.

Pay scales for White national servicemen would also apply to women trainees. Married privates of all races would receive the biggest increases.

Coloured and Indian trainee privates in this category, including those with dependants, would receive a 54,3 percent increase.

National servicemen would receive a 60,3 percent increase which meant nearly R4 extra a day.

From April 1 married privates doing national service will earn R3,04 a day compared to the existing rate of R4,05 a day.

Pay increases for other national service ranks, up to and including second lieutenants (non-professional), would range from 18,4 percent to 12,4 percent.

The new scales for national servicemen with existing remuneration in brackets are: unmarried privates R4,05 (R3,84), married privates R3,04 (R4,05), unmarried lance-corporals R3,47 (R3,78), married lance-corporals R3,62 (R7,00), unmarried corporals R3,00 (R7,77), married corporals R11,00 (R10,30) unmarried

candidate officers R7,81 (R6,97) and married candidate officers R10,41 (R9,79).

The Defence Force spokesman said similar increases would apply to members of the commandos and citizen force.

Coloured and Indian unmarried privates will now earn R3,45 a day, or 50c a day less than their White counterparts. But the percentage difference in pay scales between Coloureds and Indians and Whites has now closed to less than 10 percent and in some cases is the same as for Whites. — SA2.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL ON WORKER-STUDENT ALLIANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Interview with Stephen Dlamini, president of the South African Congress of Unions, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The labor union struggle in South Africa has a tradition of over half a century. It is one of the most important political forces in the struggle against apartheid. Stephen Dlamini, president of the South African Congress of Unions (SACTU), and member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, granted an exclusive interview to our newspaper in which he chronicled the long process of the union movement in his country.

Over 50 years of age, Stephen Dlamini spent 6 years in the Robben Island prison for the "crime" of having participated in the union movement, which struggles against race discrimination at work and for equality and freedom in South Africa.

NOTICIAS: What has SACTU been doing to turn the struggle for union demands into a political struggle?

Dlamini: The question of the "pass law" has been one of the major struggles of the SACTU, because it is an instrument of national repression and oppression. One cannot be a member of a union and ignore national aspirations. Thus a member of SACTU must be a member of the ANC, because national oppression and class oppression go hand in hand. SACTU is a member of the ANC. SACTU has been struggling against discrimination in all sectors. It has had this role since it was created in 1955. One cannot struggle for economic demands without conducting a political struggle. In conferences, in rallies, SACTU has been fighting against the "pass law," for better wages, for better labor laws. All the workers support SACTU. This is why our members have been arrested. They are sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island because their struggle has a political goal.

In my case, after I left Robben Island I was "banished" in 1976 and tortured by the police. This is because the government is very aware of the role of the labor class in the struggle for liberation and does everything possible to eradicate its leadership.

with the bastards, the regime is seeking to create an army of indigents to work in the mines and in industry for almost nothing, and to make people strangers in their own land. African workers may join a union, but on condition that they do not turn it into a political operation. But what does that mean? You cannot separate politics from economics. Another condition is that you must not work 10 years for the same boss or 15 years for two bosses to satisfy paragraphs a, b, and c of the law regulating union membership, but the main condition is that one must not become involved in politics.

NOTICIAS: Forgive the interruption, but does SACTU meet this condition?

Dlamini: They cannot ban SACTU. We add that SACTU is part of a political movement. Legally, however, the government has not banned SACTU, but its members have been arrested for all kinds of alleged crimes and sentenced to life imprisonment. SACTU is part of a liberation movement, because national conscience and class conscience cannot be separated. The ANC is also a member of SACTU. The armed struggle and the class struggle have the same goal.

NOTICIAS: Quite recently the Pretoria government announced the possibility of integrating railway workers--coloreds and Indians--into legal unions for whites. What is SACTU's position on this?

Dlamini: The intent is to divide the Indian and colored workers from the black workers. Even with their integration, however, they will still be treated as slaves because of their color. They will continue to take orders from the whites and, because of their color, they will never receive an equal wage. The other intent is to win over the white worker and keep him from struggling against oppression. But there are colored and Indian workers in SACTU. SACTU is a multiracial organization, open to all, and everyone is equal. SACTU is not a union itself; it is a federation of unions.

NOTICIAS: What kind of solidarity does SACTU receive from the unions in capitalist countries whose governments support Pretoria?

Dlamini: SACTU encounters solidarity in moral and material forms. To obtain international support, our union organization affiliated with a continental organization, the United Organization of African Unions, of the WTU. We are also represented in the ILO. Whenever there is a conference, the ILO sends an invitation to the ANC, which in turn designates a SACTU delegation.

NOTICIAS: Please explain, within the context of the struggle against the system of apartheid, the alliance between the working class and the student movement.

Dlamini: In this struggle, we do not separate ourselves from the students. A student has a father who is a worker. Black students are sons and brothers of workers. The students and the working class are united by the social and political conditions existing in South Africa. The black worker is oppressed, and black students receive an inferior education. Even the black teachers receive lower salaries because they are black. So the struggle is the same. The students and workers are marching together.

NOTICIAS: The South African Government is aware that the struggle in South Africa has reached such proportions that it cannot ignore the possibility of a change. How do you view the rift within the National Party between those who favor a "liberalization" of the system and those who favor the perpetuation of apartheid?

Dlamini: The disagreements among the various groups in the government are not basic, because they have to do with finding a way, under the present conditions, to permit the exploitation of the black workers. It is a matter of finding a way to maintain the "status quo," the better to continue exploiting men. Now they are preparing for elections, to win the support of the whites for the exploitation of the black worker. South Africa is part of the imperialist zone of action, and the politics of the National Party are not very different from those of the Reagan administration in the United States. Reagan is supporting and encouraging the National Party. Therefore, there are only two choices: either struggle for a democratic South Africa, based on the ANC Charter of Liberty, or support apartheid. One is either for liberation or oppression.

NOTICIAS: Collaboration between SA and the West in the military nuclear area...

Dlamini: This collaboration exists because, as I said earlier, SA is part of the imperialist arena and must protect its interests. We have heard from the radio and the newspapers that SA has conducted nuclear tests. This does not surprise us. The United States used the atom bomb against Japan. But the socialist states have never used atom bombs against the peoples. It does not surprise us that South Africa is developing its nuclear potential, because it aims with all its might to maintain its interests through exploitation. The imperialists will stop at nothing when their benefits are at stake. The other side of the coin is that the capitalist system is basically very weak. It cannot survive a single day without the labor power of the working class. We are very sure we will emerge the victor, because they cannot exist without us, and we can live much more peacefully without them. This is why the conscience of the labor class in South Africa is expressed in the struggle against the ruling class.

NOTICIAS: In the struggle against the ruling class, how do you view the coming together of the different movements opposing apartheid?

Dlamini: The moving force behind this whole movement in South Africa is the ANC. All these organizations, for example, the one led by Desmond Tutu--the Council of Churches--have the same basic concept as the ANC. All the organizations are agreed on a basic point, defended by the ANC, which is to free the people from oppression. Our objective is to expand our activities inside and outside the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDY DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR CONSTELLATION, RIVAL GROUP

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Mar 81 p 8

["Perspective" Column]: "Checkmate in Southern Africa?"

[Text] The Southern African Constellation of States, the prospect of which was held out by Prime Minister P. W. Botha, had barely entered the planning stage when other states in southern Africa came with the idea of a countermovement, a Southern African Development-Coordinating Council. In a study just published by Dr. Deon Goldenhuys of the South African Institute for International Affairs, the two state groupings are compared and the question is asked whether these developments will not lead to a new regional checkmate. A summary of the study follows.

One of the characteristics of the Southern African scene in the 1980's is the existence of two separate state groupings in the area. On the one hand there is the South African initiated KONSAS (Constellation of Southern African States), consisting of the Republic and the three former homelands having become independent.

On the other hand there are nine black states, all members of the OAU, which have teamed up for the establishment of SADEC (Southern African Development-Coordinating Council).

A question which comes up is what effect a "constellation" and a "counterconstellation" may have on future peace and stability in southern Africa.

In its original presentation the constellation was remarkably ambitious and even grandiose. The concept was based on a set of suppositions which, however, did not fully recognize the depth of the political and ideological division between South Africa and internationally recognized black states.

The result was that South Africa had to modify its constellation plan, which has now actually become a formula for reforming relations between the republic and its former homelands on the economic, political and military levels.

The ambitious idea of a regional constellation, comprehensive as far as members and areas of formal cooperation go, nevertheless remains a part of Pretoria's long-term ideal, although this is increasingly beginning to look like an unattainable dream.

It is accordingly improbable that South Africa will be able to bring about a favorable regional environment by means of a regional constellation of from 7 to 10 states. The "bulwark against communism," as P. W. Botha reportedly envisaged the constellation, will inevitably be on a more modest scale than was originally hoped, (and will be one) consisting of South Africa, its former homelands and the vague possibility of Namibia as an additional member. Undoubtedly official circles were disappointed, for Pretoria was definitely convinced that a regional constellation would improve the republic's relations with black African states in general, and that this could offer a key to better foreign relations along a new front.

The origin of SADEC should be seen against the background of the cold economic relations which black southern African states have with South Africa. In most of the cases this is a relationship of dependence, and it is only in a few instances that one can speak of economic interdependence.

In the main there are three important areas of economic interaction between the involved black states and South Africa, namely trade, transportation and labor. The degree of dependence reflects the black states' individual economic weaknesses in relation to South Africa, and this led them to realize that the best way to reinforce their various economies would be to pool their limited resources and efforts.

In addition noneconomic considerations also played an important role in the establishment of SADEC...

A comparison between KONSAS and SADEC indicates a number of remarkable similarities and various profound differences

KONSAS	SADEC
1. South Africa offers KONSAS as an antipode and alternative to the dangers of the "Marxist system."	1. Although formally designed to liberate members economically, SADEC cannot be separated from the endeavor of black states to liberate South Africa politically
2. Free enterprise is basic for the anti-Marxist system.	2. Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe will all pursue their individual "socialist" policy. The other members will continue their policy of a "market economy."
3. Acceptance of the reality of the existing order, namely "multinationalism," "vertical differentiation" and self-determination.	3. Bound to a regional system based on political "liberation" and majority government.
4. On the basis of the foregoing, independent former homelands can become full and equal members of KONSAS.	4. On the basis of the foregoing, only internationally recognized states can join SADEC.

The most important tangent plane is the one which is engaged in economic development. An investigation into the differences underscores the importance of nontechnical considerations in the design of the two groupings, particularly those in the field of objectives and principles. The foregoing table presents a few of these aspects.

The study, which investigates the implications of the two groupings under the heading of: economic ties between South Africa and some SADC members; the possibility that either of the two may expand their membership; the possibility of a merger between the two; the view which SADC members have of KONSAS; the official South African reaction to the efforts of SADC; and the factors which determine the degree of success of the two groupings, leads to the following general conclusions:

The rise of two separate groupings underscores the political and ideological division between South Africa and the internationally recognized black states of the region.

The existence of KONSAS and SADC, however, does not necessarily increase the conflict-potential of the region, because there are various potential interstate and intrastate sources in southern Africa which exist completely independently of the two groupings. In some respects the development of KONSAS and SADC actually led to a kind of checkmate situation, which curtails the opportunity for violent conflict.

This checkmate, however, does not pertain to the military sphere, in which South Africa is undoubtedly stronger than the joint military power of all of the SADC countries.

There is no economic checkmate either, in the sense that SADC and KONSAS would be approximately equally strong.

The checkmate comes to manifestation primarily in the improbability that either of the groupings can expand its membership (except that Zaire and Namibia may join SADC and that future independent homelands may join KONSAS). A further checkmate exists in SADC's impotence to contribute in any meaningful way to what they would call the "liberation of South Africa," by means of the overthrow of the present political order.

In this regard KONSAS has a much better chance to bring about meaningful political change within South Africa by serving as an instrument for internal political restructuring, which could begin with a confederation.

5747

CSO: 4408/50

LARGEST GOLD MINE FORMED BY MERGER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] A new super gold mine, the largest in the world, with a market capitalisation in excess of R3 000-million at prevailing stock exchange prices, was announced yesterday by the chairman of Gold Fields of South Africa, Mr Robin Plumbridge.

The new mine, a merger of the existing East Driefontein and West Driefontein gold mines and the acquisition of a new mining lease over North Driefontein, adjoining the lease area of the other two mines, will be able to produce 80 000 kg of gold annually. This will provide annual revenue of more than R1 000-million and an annual working profit of about R880-million.

The new super mine will have a milling rate of 5,7-million tons of ore a year, while the average grade of the ore is estimated at 14,3 grams a ton. This not only makes it the biggest gold mine in the world but also one of the richest.

Explaining the reasons for the merger, instead of developing the three mines as individual entities, Mr Plumbridge said: "Financial studies, within a range of gold prices and cost inflation rates which may be reasonably expected, have shown that the merged operation should produce a stream of distributable earnings with a present value significantly higher than that of the sum of the earnings of the three mines together. "One of the biggest benefits will be the cost savings, especially on the infra structure.

By merging the mining titles of the three lease areas, the combined milling rate can be increased immediately to 475 000 tons a month. In addition, the removal of inter-mine boundary pillars--which would not have been possible if the three mines were developed separately will provide an estimated 28 000 kg of gold worth R350-million at current prevailing prices.

Mr Plumbridge said it would take about five years to increase the mine's production capacity to 5,7-million tons, since this would involve the sinking of new shafts. At this stage it was not possible to give an estimate of the capital expenditure involved.

He said the merger would not effect the status, the conditions of employment or the prospects of existing employees at the two mines. The merged operation would have a total complement of 28 000 people and would be planned and developed as an integrated unit.

For the purpose of operational management, however, it would have two divisions.

No cash will change hands and the proposed merger will be done via an exchange of shares.

CSO: 4420/945

METAL, ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES' ACTIVITY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 61 p 17

[Text] CONDITIONS in the metal and engineering industries during the first quarter of 1961 generally reflect a consolidation of the favourable growth phase of last year, although at a slightly lower tempo, the Metal and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Meifa) said.

It said in a statement in particular, a high level of activity is being sustained in the automotive component industry, telecommunications and electronics sectors, the building industry supplies tractor and farm machinery and equipment.

Consolidating factors are also seen in increasing activity reported during February in the engineering sector, and private and public sector

planned fixed investment is expected to gather momentum during the second quarter of 1961, enhancing prospects in the medium term.

In contrast, reports to Meifa during February confirm the expected shift to a slower pace of activity in export-oriented sectors, particularly the farm alloy industry, is now taking place.

South African steel producers report a further drop in steel exports and a flattening in domestic demand which is below forecasted levels for the first quarter of the year, Meifa said.

Increasing inflationary pressures and the continuing substantial volumes of imports, particularly in basic

bulk durables consumer goods and the electrical sector, generally, continue to cause concern, it added.

But despite inhibitory factors in the labour supply the overall level of capacity utilisation in the majority of the Meifa group of industries continues satisfactory confirming at this stage a consolidation of the favourable growth phase reflected in 1960, Meifa said. — Reuter.

BRIEFS

HOMEMADE BOMB--Parys police have confiscated a homemade bomb at the house of the town's Member of the Provincial Council, Mr Ben Nel. A police spokesman said Mr Nel was awoken by a noise outside his house on Tuesday night and he found the bomb in his garden some 8 m from the house. Mr Nel telephoned the police, who removed the bomb--consisting of a 200 mm polish can with small steel chunks welded onto it. In the middle of the can, a hole was made--apparently to put a fuse in--but when the police arrived the bomb seemed to be burnt out, and did not explode. The incident is being investigated but no arrests have yet been made.--Citizen News Service. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 10]

EXPLOSIVES FACTORY EXPLOSION--Three white workers were killed, two sustained serious burns and five had to be treated in hospital for shock after an explosion at the African Explosives and Chemical Industries factory at Modderfontein yesterday. Police last night said the explosion occurred at about 11.15 am yesterday. According to AECI, the explosion occurred during repair work on a section of the No 2 ammonia plant of the factory. The cause of the accident was not yet known, but was being investigated, AECI's spokesman said. Production at the factory has not yet been affected. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 81 p 1]

SPANISH WORKERS AT SASOL--About 130 Spanish construction workers from an independent sub-contractor working on the Sasol III site at Secunda downed tools yesterday after demanding better working conditions and higher wages. Negotiations have been started between the site manager and their head office in Madrid, Spain, and by late yesterday afternoon they were still awaiting a decision. As the men are not working for either Sasol or the chief contractors, Fluor, negotiations had to be made directly with the sub-contracting firm's head office in Spain. There were no incidents on site and the men returned to their living quarters after making their demands. Their return to Spain will depend upon the head office decision. According to a Sasol spokesman, the Spaniards are doing specialised construction work on the Sasol III site and the delay while they wait for an answer from Madrid will not affect the work schedule. [By Nene Richards] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 2]

DISAPPROVAL DURBAN BUS INTEGRATION--Durban.--Durban's application for permission to integrate its White and Black bus service has been rejected by the local Road Transportation Board. This is a major blow to the Durban Transport Management Board (DTMB) because the municipal bus service has been running at a crippling loss for many years. It is often said that the biggest burden the ratepayers of Durban

have to carry in a bus service whose vehicles travel mostly empty. The chairman of the DTHB, Mr Fred Draper, speaking in his personal capacity yesterday said that he would appeal against the decision of the local transportation board. The Local Road Transportation Board heard three applications from the DTHB last month—one for the desegregation of the White service, one for the desegregation of the Black service and one for White buses to carry "mixed organised parties". [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 81 p 7]

OFB COAL DISCOVERY--Coal has been found near Theunissen in the Free State, and the signs are that a "reasonable-sized" coal field may be proved. Intensive drilling is being carried out by General Mining Union Corporation. Asked about rumours circulating in the town that farmers in the area are being offered massive sums for their land, Gencor's coal division general manager, Mr S P Ellis, said the 10 boreholes put down by the company showed promising results. I was however too early to talk of a "massive" coal find because results from 10 bore holes were too few to make any reliable forecasts. The coal found in the area is steam coal believed to be of high quality. Gencor had been prospecting for coal for some time in the area. Indications were that the field stretched over a big area. The coal seam was found at 200 m depth. It would not be possible to use open cast methods at that depth. Other sources yesterday confirmed that coal had been found some 30 km north of the town. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 1]

LEBOWA PARTY ELECTION--Groblersdal.--The ruling Lebowa People's Party elected a Soweto businessman, Mr H Lesheane, as its chairman during the annual congress held in Tafelkop, near Groblersdal, at the weekend. Other new office bearers are Mr O Rathopetsane (vice-chairman); Mr E M Shai (secretary); Mr D. Mahlo (vice-secretary); Mr A S Masha (organising secretary); and Mr D Maredi (vice-organising secretary). The party treasurer, Chief Bolou Ramapodu, who is the Homeland's Minister of Interior, was unanimously returned to office.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 81 p 13]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The consumer price index for all income groups rose by 0,7 percent last month to bring the total increase since March last year to 16,2 percent, according to figures published by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. The index in March was 195,2 (1975=100). Food prices rose by 0,1 percent during March, with the increase since March last year standing at 29,9 percent. For the lower income group, the increase was 0,8 percent in March and 20,6 percent since March last year. The index for the middle income group rose by 0,7 percent in March (17,2 percent since March, last year) and for the higher income group it was also 0,7 percent up (14,6 percent for the year). A breakdown of the 0,7 percent increase in March shows under the heading of food that while fruit went down by 0,1 percent, it was counter-balanced by a rise of 0,1 percent for vegetables. Clothing and footwear rose by 0,1 percent, housing by 0,2 percent, furniture by 0,1 percent and education by 0,2 percent. Other items contributed the remaining 0,1 percent to the increase.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Apr 81 p 3]

SA PEACE SEEN ESSENTIAL TO AFRICA, WORLD

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Pat Nkumalo]

[Text] Peace and stability in Southern Africa is not only essential to the security of the region, but the whole world, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

He said this during a meeting with the outgoing Australian High Commissioner to Swaziland, Mr. K. R. Douglas-Scott in Mbabane yesterday.

If anything goes wrong with security of this region, he fears that the whole world could be thrown in a state of turmoil which could lead to the eruption of the Third World War.

He described the southern tip of the continent of Africa as a stabilizer without which there would be no peace in the world. He stated that Swaziland was looking forward to continued peace in the region.

He said it was for this reason that King Sobhuza II had invited heads of states from Black states sharing borders with South Africa to a summit meeting at Lobamba last week.

The meeting, he said, had been called by the King to sound a warning to the other leaders as regards the mounting threat to peace in the region.

The present peace and stability in the region, the Prime Minister said cost lives and a lot of inconvenience to the forebears of nations in the region.

He told the High Commissioner that as far as Swaziland was concerned all that is important is peace in the region, irrespective of differences in political ideologies pursued by the various governments there.

Swaziland, he said, is making contacts with South Africa to inform the authorities there not to pull the region into self-destruction.

Turning to the proposed economic sanctions against South Africa, Prince Mabandla reiterated the Swaziland government's stand that such action would not be in the interest of the Republic's neighbours or the 23 million Blacks in South the Republic.

The Prime Minister stated that if such sanctions were applied, South Africa's neighbours and blacks there would be the first to suffer as a result of such sanctions.

Another problem facing independent black states in southern Africa, the Prime Minister said, was that the Republic is presently raising salaries for all its employees, irrespective of their races. He said this might attract nationals of the neighbouring countries, unless these neighbouring states pushed up their capital expenditure and established more industries to provide employment to their nationals.

But, he said the industries too, have their own problems as markets have to be found where the industries can sell their products.

Swaziland, he said, is also facing a major housing problem and his government needs heavy capital to put into housing.

The Prime Minister expressed his fear that nationals of countries bordering South Africa might be attracted to the Republic because of higher salaries there. There were over 150 young Swazis waiting to be interviewed at SDB for only one post in South Africa reported to have attracted over 400 applications, he said.

CSO: 4420/942

BOMBING, KIDNAPPING OF REFUGEES AWAKENS FEARS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] House owners in the southern African region are now reluctant to lease their premises to refugees for fear of bomb blasts and kidnappings, the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze told the international conference on assistance to refugees in Africa held in Geneva last week.

Senator Nsibandze said the situation in the southern African region was increasingly becoming explosive. He said unless meaningful political and economic changes were made by those countries whose systems of government churn out large numbers of refugees an increasing tide of refugees flooding countries in the region is imminent.

Some countries in the region, he said, have been heavily infiltrated and they have had bomb blasts and even kidnappings all directed at these fleeing people.

"The very presence of refugees in our midst has provoked attacks from those pursuing them with resulting damage and loss of life and property," he told the conference.

Nationals of countries in the region, Senator Nsibandze said no longer felt safe if they have refugees as neighbours.

"Similarly house owners are now reluctant to lease their premises to refugees for fear of bomb blasts and kidnappings.

"The refugees themselves feel extremely insecure, and it is for these reasons that my delegation would like to appeal to our brothers who are further removed from this pressure, to assist in taking and providing shelter for our displaced brothers and sisters," he said.

This, he said would provide tremendous relief to the countries of first asylum.

The Deputy Prime Minister said his delegation believed that it would considerably reduce the numbers of refugees if each United Nations member could consider granting amnesty to those of its nationals who were presently refugees in other countries and who may be desirous to return to their country of origin.

He told the conference that the situation was fast approaching a level where even the very commendable efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees would be inadequate to cope with the plight of these displaced people.

He made it clear that it would not pay the international community simply to attend to the symptoms of the refugee problem instead of addressing itself to the root causes of the problem.

Senator Ntibandze said Swaziland's geographical position in the southern African region made it one of the first countries of asylum.

The problem of refugees in this region, he said, stretches back to those difficult times when the people of the region started struggling for their independence.

"Even now as we gather in this conference, we still have pockets in the region where our people are still denied self-determination.

Our countries have had to contend with increasing numbers of our people fleeing these areas to seek refuge in neighbouring independent African states," he told the conference.

It is the denial of the basic human rights such as equality that has led to the large numbers of people having to sacrifice and leave behind their families and friends, he said.

The Deputy Prime Minister who is due back home early this week was accompanied by the Permanent Secretary for Education, Mr. Musa Ntibandze and Mr. John Mamba of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

CSO: 4420/942

BRIEFS

NEWS IN SISWATI--Today the TIMES publishes a summary of local news in siswati on Page 8, on a trial basis after requests from various quarters. We hope to do this every Monday, and may increase the number of days of publication of news in siswati if response is favourable. We welcome readers' views on the experiment. [Text] (Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Apr 81 p 1)

CSO: 4420/942

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT DISMISSES NINE OFFICIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] THE Zanzibar Revolutionary Government has dismissed, with immediate effect, nine officials of the Ministry of Industries, including the Principal Secretary, Mohamed K. Kankum, for corruption in the distribution of coconut oil and soap.

A government statement issued in Zanzibar yesterday and quoted by Radio Tanzania Zanzibar said the officials variably enabled individuals to retain 62.72 and 62.34 per cent of coconut oil and soap produced in the Isles, causing unnecessary shortages and hardships to the masses.

The statement said Kankum had been sacked for issuing special permits to individuals to obtain soap contrary to distribution procedures laid down by the government.

It also charged that Kankum misused his position as Principal Secretary, causing shortages of commodities produced by local industries. The statement added that this resulted in hardship to the people.

It said the Director of Planning in the ministry, Thawain Haji, had been dismissed for the same offense.

The statement said the government had also dismissed the Director of the State Industrial Corporation (STC), Abbas Humain for issuing permits to selected individuals and forcing the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC) to give them coconut oil and soap against the normal distribution system.

The STC Deputy Director, Ali Haman Khamis, has been dismissed for the same offense. The statement said the two officials were competing in violating the distribution procedures instead of pioneering implementation of the government directive on equal distribution of essential items.

A senior industries official in Pemba, Baraka Hamadi Namer, and Masoud Khamis Juma, a sales clerk, also in Pemba, were sacked for extending the corrupt practice to the island.

The statement said three other people were sacked on charges of accepting bribery from individuals who they corruptly helped to obtain the commodities.

A driver of the Industries Minister, Omar Mahwi, has been dismissed for receiving a 5,000/- bribe while Bakari Khalifani, an employee of Sobleni Factory in Zanzibar was dismissed for accepting an 800/- inducement.

The ninth victim of the tough government move was a worker at Sentani Number 1 'A', also in Zanzibar who is

charged to have corruptly accepted 8,000/-.

The Government statement said the three persons acted on behalf of the financiers to obtain special permits to buy coconut oil and soap which they hoarded and later sold at hiked prices.

INCREASE IN NATIONAL CPI REPORTED FOR URBAN AREAS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Ernest Ambali]

[Text] THE National Consumer Price Index (CPI) in urban areas of Mainland Tanzania rose by 36 per cent from 314.4 in the fourth quarter of 1979 to 427.5 in the same period last year, the Bureau of Statistics has said.

The rise of the index during the period under review is attributed to rises in prices of food, drink and tobacco, rents, fuel, light and water, clothing and footwear, furniture.

Further rises in prices are further noted in household operations, personal care and health, recreation and entertainment and transport.

According to CPI report issued by the Bureau in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the index for the fourth quarter of last year recorded a rise of 7.2 per cent compared with the third quarter of 398.7 in the same year, reflecting a rise of 36 per cent over the 1979 fourth quarter.

The index which measured on quarterly basis, covers 20 major towns in Tanzania Mainland. The base year of the computation of the index is 1969, a spokesman for the Bureau said.

He pointed out that the CPI measures change in prices and not expenditure, which are the most important causes of changes in the cost of living.

The index does not, however, indicate how much

families actually spend to defray their living expenses, he said.

According to the Bureau's report on CPI, the food group index rose by 34 per cent from 361.1 in the last quarter of 1979 to 485.5 during the same period last year.

The food group index went up because of increased average prices of maize flour, rice, beans, sweet potatoes, bananas, onions, oranges, mangoes, pawpaws, coconuts and meat.

The drink and tobacco group went up by 57.9 per cent from 280.5 to 442.9. The increase is attributed to increases in average prices of Coca-Cola, FANTA and beer.

Another group index which experienced a steep rise during the period is that of rents. It rose from 49 to 60 per cent due to increased average rent.

The fuel, light and water index rose from 322.7 to 493.9 per cent. The rise is attributed to increased average prices of charcoal and kerosene.

Clothing and footwear rose from 355.3 to 417.6 per cent. Because of average prices of Munga and Avenge.

The furniture and utensils group experienced a rise of 60.6 per cent from 335.7 to 539.3 because of increased average prices of blankets, bed spreads, mattresses, plates, cups and saucers,

glasses, hurricane lamps, electric bulbs and kerosene cookers.

Household operations rose from 22.9 to 227.1 per cent due to a slight rise of average laundry rose from 220.00 to

346.0. The increase is attributed to increased average prices in toilet soap and toothpaste.

Recreation and entertainment index rose from 281.3 to 448.8 per cent by December last year.

Transport index rose by 25.4 per cent from 412.5 to 517.2 because of increased average prices in bicycles, petrol, car batteries and tyres and taxi fares.

Dar es Salaam wage earners experienced a rise of 31.8 per cent in the goods they consumed between December 1979 and December last year.

DELEGATE TO BULGARIA REPORTS ON COOPERATION PROSPECTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] GROUNDWORK for future co-operation in the field of irrigation between Tanzania and Bulgaria, has been laid following talks between CCM and Bulgarian Agrarian Party officials in Sofia, recently.

The CCM delegation was in Sofia to attend the 12th congress of the Bulgarian

Communist Party (BCP) which opened on March 31 and ended last Saturday. The delegation was made by two members of the National Executive Council (NEC), Ndugu D. Semkiwa and A.A. Shibu.

Ndugu Semkiwa, who led the delegation, told a press conference at the Dar es Salaam Party office that they discussed with Bulgarian Agrarian Party officials on the prospects of agriculture in Tanzania.

He said the CCM delegation told the Bulgarians that very little had been made in Tanzania towards modern irrigation farming, although the country has a very big potential of irrigation-based farming.

The leader of the Agrarian Party, Ndugu Peter Tanchev, said his party was ready to co-operate with CCM

on the issue, he said. "He assured us that they are willing to receive experts from the ministry of agriculture to study the irrigation techniques employed in Bulgaria". Ndugu Tanchev is the Bulgarian Vice-President.

He said Ndugu Tanchev also said that Bulgaria would send experts to Tanzania to see how irrigation was conducted in the country and possibly later advise on how to embark on large scale irrigation projects.

Ndugu Tanchev said the Agrarian Party would like to establish strong co-operation with the CCM. The Party cooperates and supports the BCP in building a socialist Bulgaria.

Ndugu Semkiwa said further communication would be made between the Agrarian Party and the Party headquarters.

JOINT TANZANIAN-YUGOSLAV COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] Tanzania and Yugoslavia have stressed the need and usefulness of developing closer cooperation between social and political organisations in the two Non-aligned countries.

This follows official talks in Dar es Salaam between President Nyerere and the President of the Yugoslavia, Ndugu Cvijetin Mijatovic. Ndugu Mijatovic, who had been on a visit to Tanzania since last Sunday had talks with Mwalimu on Monday morning and another round later yesterday afternoon.

A joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam last night said the two Presidents concluded with satisfaction that all conditions existed for the further strengthening and comprehensive development of mutual co-operation.

The communique said during the talks, special attention was paid to the strengthening and broadening of all forms of economic co-operation.

"The two sides supported the initiatives of economic organisations in this domain, and pointed out the need for having the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Co-operation and the competent authorities of the two governments undertake concrete measures to that end".

On international issues, the joint communique said the two Presidents also discussed developments in Southern Africa. They noted that despite concerted efforts made by the Frontline States for a negotiated settlement over Namibia, the path to a negotiated solution continued to be blocked by the racist South Africa.

The two sides called upon the international community to exert pressure on South Africa to implement the UN Plan for Namibian independence.

"To this end, they recalled the particular responsibility of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany--members of the Western contact group of five--who are the original authors of the plan", according to the communique.

The two Presidents also appealed to the international community to render effective moral, material and diplomatic support to enable the South West Africa People's Organisation to intensify the struggle in all fronts.

Mwalimu and Ndugu Mijatovic pointed out the need for a struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo colonialism, hegemony, racism and all other foreign domination because they threatened the independence, sovereignty and development of peoples and countries, endangering peace and security in the world.

"The two sides reiterated the commitment of their countries to the policy of non-alignment and underscored the great importance which the Non-aligned Movement, as a political and moral force, has in resolving international political and economic problems and in the democratization of international relations."

The two presidents expressed concern at the disputes and conflicts between some of the Non-aligned countries. They pointed out the need of resolving them through negotiations.

Mwalimu accepted an invitation to visit Yugoslavia at a later date.

CSO: 4420/934

MINISTER REPORTS ON CLEAN WATER PROGRAM, ELECTRIC POWER

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt] SEVEN out of 18 million Tanzanians are now getting clean water under the national programme to provide clean water for all by 1990, the National Assembly was told here yesterday.

The Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola-Majogo informed the House that his ministry was now working on water master plans for the remaining areas.

Answering a question on behalf of the Minister, Ndugu Al-noor Kassum, asked by Ndugu Mosi Tambwe (National), Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said various means, including shallow wells and bamboo pipes, would be used to ensure that the target was reached as scheduled.

Ndugu Tambwe had wanted to know why many villagers were still without clean water. She had also asked the Minister to explain the failure to provide water to areas where pipes had already been laid.

Conceding that there were instances where water pipes had been laid but were not functioning, the Deputy Minister attributed this to lack of funds and shortage of spare parts and qualified experts to work on the projects especially in the rural areas.

In some cases, he added, the situation called for self-help initiatives by the villagers in order to complete the projects.

Replying to an additional question by Ndugu P. Misigallo (Tabora Urban), Ndugu Maokola-Majogo assured the House that the Government was all out to ensure that the 1990 target to supply clean water for all succeeded.

Ndugu Misigallo had challenged the Minister to explain the failure by the government to meet an earlier target set for this year.

In reply to another question by Ndugu E.A. Mwestumo (Kilombero), Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said the electrification of Ifakara town which started in 1977 will be completed by the end of the year. He explained that 70 per cent of the project had been completed.

The Deputy Minister said the project had been hampered by shortage of electrical equipment which had to be imported and electric poles.

Ndugu Mwestumo had asked the minister why some district headquarters including Ifakara and Mahenge which were very close to Kidatu, the nation's main source of hydro-electric power, had not been elec-

trified.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo, informed the Member of Parliament that the electrification of Mahenge town would depend on availability of funds and that this project would be considered after completion of the Ifakara electrification programme.

The Deputy Minister meanwhile told the House that electricity would continue to be rationed in Mbeya town especially between 7 and 11 p.m. because the amount generated was far below demand.

Replying to a question by Ndugu S.M. Yilanga (Mbeya Urban), the Deputy Minister explained however that power consumers would be required to pay the minimum monthly charges to Tanesco where consumption fell short of the lowest unit rate.

Ndugu Yilanga had charged that Tanesco provided more power supply after midnight when the service was least needed by consumers. He had also wanted to know why consumers were charged at regular rates despite the irregular supply of power.

Ndugu Maokola-Majogo said his ministry would investigate a suggestion by the Member of Parliament that the irregular supply of power was partly caused by internal misunderstanding between the Tanesco manager in the area and fellow workers.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT SIGNED--Tanzania and Yugoslavia yesterday signed a three-year agreement outlining a programme of action on technical, scientific, educational and cultural fields. This follows a cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in 1962 under the provision of the agreement of the same year. The two parties agreed upon at a later date. The protocol signed by Manpower Development Minister, Edugu Abel Mwangi and a member of the Yugoslav Federal Government, Edugu Vajo Skovdein commits Yugoslavia to send to Tanzania not less than ten experts in various fields work and train local experts. The agreement further states that Yugoslavia will make available to Tanzania 21 scholarships during the three year period. Yugoslavia will also extend to Tanzania consultants to assist in feasibility studies of various development projects. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Apr 64 p 3]

CSD: 6420/936

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MARKED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 pp 1, 2, 10

[Text] The nation rejoiced as one for the first anniversary of Zimbabwe's hard-won independence yesterday. Celebrations were staged in every city, town and kraal. Millions prayed for the country's future.

During a review of the past year, President Banana announced that integration of the armed forces--always seen as the Government's No. 1 priority--should be complete by September.

And the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, warned against laziness.

Anniversary "parties" took place all over the country--but the biggest celebration was in Salisbury's Rufaro Stadium.

The event got off to a booming start in the morning when the Police Band led the guard of honour into the stadium at the head of sections of the army and air force.

For the first time the armed forces on parade were all black--with the exception of one white officer of the band and another of the air force.

The mammoth crowd of nearly 30 000 went wild every time the servicemen performed a manoeuvre.

Newly appointed Lieutenant-Generals Rex Nkhomo and Lookout Masuku, both former guerilla commanders, turned up with other military leaders in full regalia.

Cabinet Ministers, legal heads, foreign diplomats and local dignitaries all converged on the stadium.

An outstanding aspect of the celebration was the multiracial crowd, which included hundreds of whites.

There were also traditional cultural groups from Botswana, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia.

There were thunderous cheers when it was announced that representatives from SWAPO and the two South African liberation movements, ANC and PAC, had arrived.

Journalists from all four corners of the Earth were there to cover the event.

Amid deafening applause, Mr Mugabe arrived at 10.30 a. m. followed five minutes later by the President.

The President waved happily at 1 000 schoolchildren in the east stand whose costumes changed, seemingly miraculously, like chameleons every 15 minutes from red to green to yellow to grey to white to blue . . .

The Presidential flag, red with a golden Zimbabwe Bird on a green background in the middle, was flown for the first time.

President Banda inspected an immaculately turned out guard of honour of 2/3 Battalion--but most of the crowd couldn't see him walking the ranks because of the droves of reporters.

The highlight of the celebrations was at 11 a. m. when 19-year-old Piniel Chingombe, a Form 6 Highfield Secondary school student, ran into the stadium bearing a ceremonial torch which had been lit from the Eternal Flame on the Kopje.

After a "lap of honour", Piniel handed the torch to the President, who lit a replica of the Eternal Flame.

There were then prayers from the Rev. Mazobere, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Lieut-Colonel David Ramsay, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army, Archbishop Patrick Chakaipa, the Catholic Archbishop of Salisbury, and Bishop Hatendi, of the Anglican Church.

The President then made a speech, which is reproduced in full on Page 3. The speech was read out on the President's behalf by Ministers at celebrations throughout the country.

The President and Prime Minister left the stadium at 1.30 p. m.

Mr Mugabe later attended a simple lunch in the National Sports Centre, where he mingled in the crowd, chatting and shaking hands.

His 82-year-old mother, Mrs Bona Mugabe, thrilled the crowd by dancing to a pop band.

In a toast to "Zimbabwe and hard work", Mr Mugabe said: "Laziness we don't tolerate--its an evil. The Government isn't an institution to help lazy people."

But he also praised Zimbabweans for aiding the nation's achievements through co-operation, responsiveness and readiness.

Mr Mugabe praised commercial and peasant farmers for growing a "bumper" crop.

He added: "My prayer is that we can continue to work as one, bound together by our common allegiance to the State of Zimbabwe.

"If yesterday we were fighting each other, today we can't avoid each other . . .

"We must work to establish peace in our country."

Late last night dignitaries attended a special Independence State Ball in a Salisbury hotel.

The colourful flag of independent Zimbabwe unfurled in the strong breeze, 1 000 pigeons rose into the sky and the strains of Ishe Komborera Afrika filled the air at Queens Ground yesterday, marking the official opening of Bulawayo's independence celebrations.

In Gwelo's Ascot Stadium, MP Mr Meya Urimbo read the President's speech to the nation.

In the afternoon there was an international football game between Malawi and Botswana.

A disappointing crowd of less than 5 000 turned up for the celebrations in Umtali's Sakubva Stadium.

The crowd swelled to 20 000 in the afternoon for the soccer match between Mozambique and Lesotho.

[Editorial]

THE bonny baby that is Zimbabwe was one year old yesterday. Reports show that there was unprecedented rejoicing right through the length and breadth of our country.

That was most apt and apposite. Yesterday it was the unenviable agony of labour culminating in the excruciatingly painful Caesarean operation, with all the gloomy prophecies of the dismal political Jeremiahs.

Today it is a bonny baby bouncing on the collective lap of Zimbabweans.

There was deafening peace to harmonise with the felicitations of the Birthday. Everywhere Zimbabweans united, irrespective of political, religious or other affiliation, to celebrate the great Birthday.

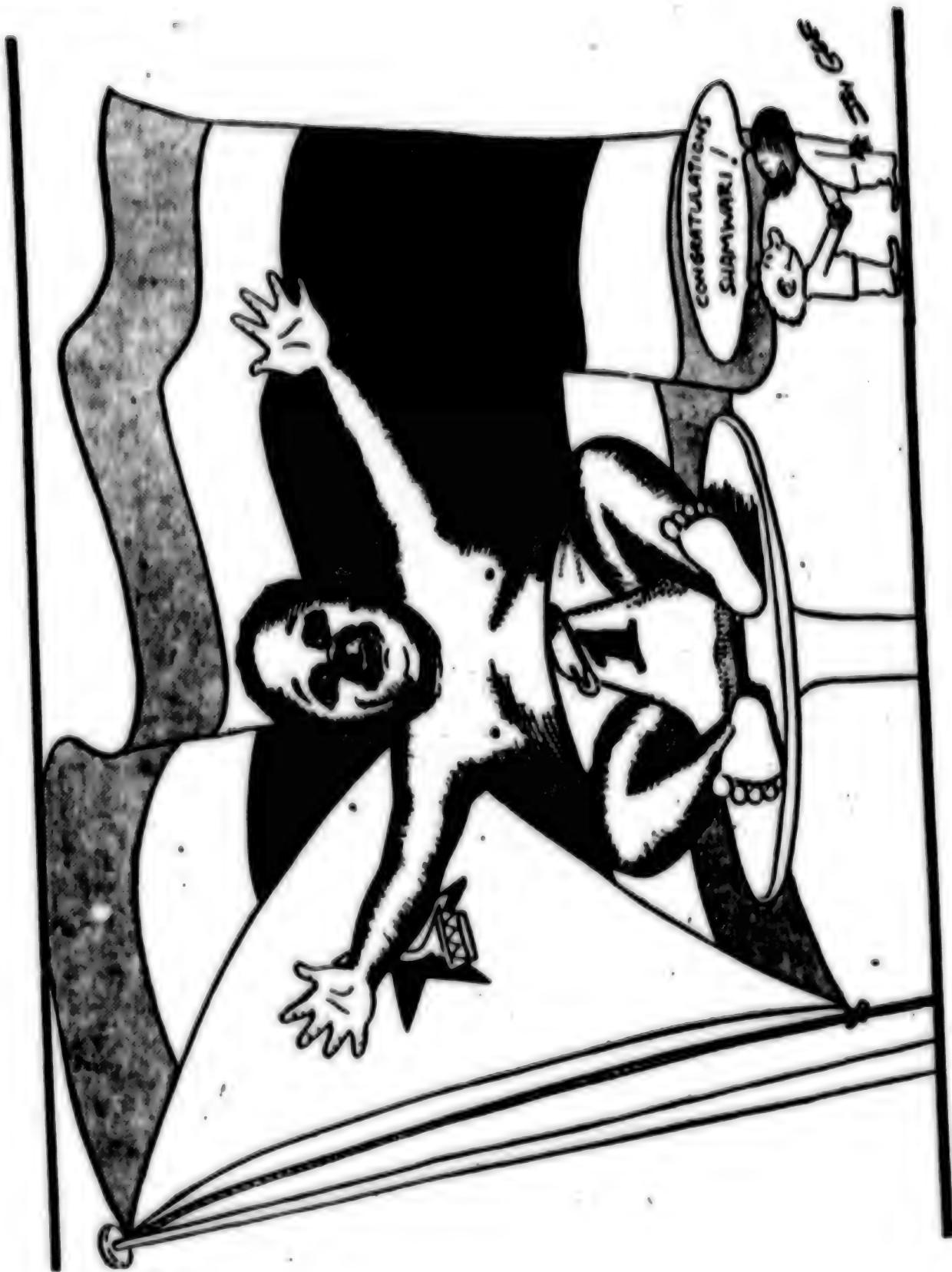
The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has to be congratulated on his political skill in walking the political tightrope in the delicate task to project the centripetal forces against the centrifugal forces. He has succeeded against all the gloomy predictions. His dogged and determined pursuit of that which is right has been richly rewarded.

The President, the Rev. Canaan Banana, has never tired in his duty to give guidance to his Ministers and the country. By exemplary deed he has created the political atmosphere conducive to unity, peace and mutual trust among Zimbabweans.

The Ministers may be criticised for anything, but definitely not for lack of energy, enthusiasm and drive in tackling their duties. The sacrificial and patriotic spirit that was the driving force behind the liberation of our country has been in ample evidence, nursing and nurturing the new baby that is Zimbabwe. We pay homage to them.

As the President said yesterday, Zimbabweans should not rest on their laurels; they should not be complacent. More and greater efforts are demanded to push Zimbabwe to greater heights in all spheres of life.

In this connection the Prime Minister's new slogan, "Progress through Unity and Hard Work", is most appropriate for the year ahead.



CSO: 4420/940

COLUMNIST HITS DISTORTIONS IN BOOK ON MUGABE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 pp 10, 11

[Article by Gono Goto entitled: "No Attempt To Be Impartial"]

[Text] **THE** mistakes, distortions, half-truths, etc. etc., in the book entitled **MUGABE** are so many, so boring and so monotonous that I almost gave up the duty of exposing them. But I gave my word last week that I would proceed with the task; thus I have a moral duty to keep my word.

Admittedly, I cannot deal with all the mistakes in the book, which make it a work of fiction rather than of historical fact. I would need another book to deal fully with the mistakes. So I am constrained to deal with only a few of the mistakes.

On page 91 the authors refer to a meeting between the frontline presidents and the four nationalist leaders from Zimbabwe — Mugabe, Nkomo, Sithole and Muzorewa — early in September 1978. They say: "Mugabe and Nkomo did not even attempt to reconcile their differences. Mugabe, in particular, was scathing about Nkomo..."

There were no such differences between the two leaders. In fact, this was

the meeting that proved to the frontline presidents that only these two commanded the following and loyalty of the guerrilla-fighters and laid the foundation upon which the Patriotic Front was subsequently formed by the two leaders.

Alliance

On page 92: "Now in their desperation to find a united nationalist front, the frontline tried to marry Nkomo and Muzorewa. Now there was only one way for Nkomo, he would have to come to terms with Mugabe." At this juncture (October 1978) Nkomo and Mugabe had already formed the nucleus of the PF Alliance based on the common denominator that they both had fighting men in the field.

On page 100 the authors assert: "In February seven missionaries were killed by ZANU guerrillas at St Paul's Mission.

Musami..." There was no evidence that the missionaries were killed by ZANU guerrillas, or any guerrillas at all. But this was the Rhodesian Front propaganda which the authors swallowed fish-style. All evidence pointed to the enemies of the guerrillas as the killers of the missionaries and they did it to soil the name of the guerrillas.

Page 112: Nkomo's men shot down a Viscount airliner near Kariba and massacred most of the survivors." Nkomo and the guerrillas strenuously denied this. But the authors decided to drink at the fountain of the RF propaganda.

Deployed

On page 117 the authors suggest that Nkomo wanted to join the internal settlement, and yet that was the time (April 1-20) when more guerrillas had been deployed into Rhodesia and the Rhodesians were almost daily bombing Zambia, culminating in the bombing and destruction of Mr Nkomo's house.

To think that at such a time Nkomo could have contemplated joining his would-be murderers, is to walk on one's head.

On page 123 Eddison Zvobgo is eulogistically described as "an American-educated lawyer." Zvobgo did not study his law in America, but in Salisbury Prison with London University. When he ran away to the U.S. in 1972 he had already been admitted to the Rhodesian Bar and had had some months of practice.

On page 124 the authors say that "as a constitutional lawyer" Zvobgo was "planted" by Mugabe to watch Nkomo at the Lancaster House Conference and that he

(Zimbabwe) "was made the senior front spokesman. This is utter rot. There were two spokesmen of the front and no one was made senior except by the authors themselves. And Zimbeno is not a constitutional lawyer.

On page 133 the authors say that when Dr Kaunda went to London during the Lancaster House talks he did so because he did not want to "miss the international stage". This is scandalous. Dr Kaunda had come at the invitation of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the frontline observers and others to help prevent the conference breaking down.

Here is an interesting paragraph (page 133) which shows the authors as the typical Western imperialist journalists, trained and dyed in the colonialist school of divide and rule:

"Mugabe and Nkomo had always been unhappy partners; it (the PF) was a coalition of convenience rather than mutual respect or common goals. It wasn't just the tribal rivalry — Mugabe being Shona, Nkomo, Ndebele. Ideologically, they were worlds apart. Nkomo was a nationalist before he was a socialist. Mugabe was a socialist before he was a nationalist. Mugabe disliked what he saw as Nkomo's expediency — arms from Moscow, financial support from the London mining empire."

If anybody would like an example of lying as an instrument in the service of winning favours and a pat on the back, here is an outstanding one.

Many talents

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, is a man of many talents — hence the many degrees behind his name. He therefore does not need anybody lying about him, attributing to him things he never did or said. This serves only to embarrass and tarnish his image.

The authors in their over-anxiety to please

attribute the decision that broke the deadlock over the status of the PF Alliance fighters to Mr Mugabe. They say elegantly: "It is the sentence which was quoted in and dry language of negotiation that Mugabe's precision mind insisted upon: 'In the light of the discussions we have had, if you are prepared to include our forces in Paragraph 13 of the British paper, we are able to agree to the interim proposals.' (Page 136).

"In that one sentence Mugabe had obtained the legal recognition for his army and, in his own mind at least, for his war, which he had always craved."

The PM would strongly object to that sentence being attributed to him in a clumsy effort to flatter him, when it is known that the PF Alliance had a drafting committee which dealt with matters of phrasing. He would also object to the untrue and unworthy suggestion that he was not negotiating for both the forces but only for ZANLA.

On Page 138 the authors say that Mugabe stormed out of one meeting (at Lancaster). This is a blatant lie. There is not even a single day that Mugabe walked out of the meeting alone.

On page 142 the authors say that Mugabe "had new proposals", implying that the PF Alliance had broken and Mugabe was negotiating alone. This is slanderous of the PM.

Right through Chapter V of the book Mugabe is referred to as negotiating alone. Anybody reading the book would immediately conclude that there was no PF Alliance at the end of the conference. Historians who will use this book for reference in 50 years to come will easily deduce that the PF Alliance split during the closing days of the Lancaster House conference. This is a great distortion and disservice to Zimbabwe's generations to come.

Of course, the authors were concerned not about writing a correct history

of our country, but about hitting the market while it was hot and making the fastest buck.

As if the above lying is not enough, the authors, describing a scene that Mugabe's return to Harare from Lancaster, say: "Mugabe got up (in the plane) and stropped down the aisle, shaking the hands of every passenger and holding their babies in view." No doubt they are describing an imaginary Mugabe and not the real one whom I also know.

On page 315 the authors say that Tsekere and Mugabe fled Zimbabwe in 1974. No they fled Zimbabwe in 1975. On the same page they say of

Tsekere: "The militant faction Tsekere leads, his solid power base in his home province of Victoria and his reputation as an architect of the war, always made him a possible heir apparent."

This is laughable. Tsekere comes from the Umtali district, not from Fort Victoria. Somebody is doing a guessing game.

Right through the book there is no effort or inclination on the part of the authors to be impartial and objective. Nkomo is made the villain of the piece. According to them history is like Shakespeare's plays, where there must be a hero and a villain. It seems journalists should never write history. They use imagination instead of facts.

Mugabe's story is illustrious. It can stand on its own without artificial embellishments. Like a sharp spear it needs no polish. Like milk, it needs no salt. And, more so, it needs no juxtaposition of Nkomo or anybody else as a foil or villain for contrast and comparison.

This is padding at its height as a cover-up for the painful paucity of information. It is a sad pollution of our history.

I hold no brief for Nkomo; he has his failings like all human beings. But to portray as a villain a man who has spent almost half his lifetime in

the struggle for the liberation of his country and is one of the few that started the struggle and saw it to the finish (others having fallen by the wayside) and is still in the political arena is a most despicable and obscene way of making money.

The book is too full of lies to do the Prime Minister any good. It does irreparable harm to the brave history of the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

REACTION TO HOLLAND'S NEW PARTY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] MR Charles Lazarus, a Bulawayo attorney and former national vice-chairman of the old Centre Party, welcomed Mr Andre Holland's resignation from the Rhodesian Front and formation of a new party.

"It is an important development and is long overdue," he said.

The Rhodesian Front no longer represented anyone except the party members. "What they used to represent was swept away with majority rule. Now the RF is an anachronism."

The white community had become disorientated. The proposed new party would at least provide for "proper representation for them."

Mr Paddy Shields, RF MP for Bulawayo Central, said he would be the last one to call Mr Holland names.

"It must have been a tough decision for him. Ever since the last RF congress in September there has been a lot of soul-searching within the party, and my opinion is that it has not moved fast enough for Mr Holland, and so, perhaps, he became a bit frustrated."

The RF had survived the traumatic experience of the advent of majority

rule and it was miraculous that it had done so without upsets before now.

"I am only interested in what is best for the people I am supposed to represent, and in the general well-being of the country," he said.

Mr W. E. Stuttaford, MP for Bulawayo South, said he believed the RF MPs ought to do what they were elected to Parliament to do — protect the interests of the white people and ensure that the constitution was not tampered with.

It was clear that the 20 entrenched white seats were an irritation to the Government, "but they were party to the Lancaster House Agreement," he said.

Mr Denis Walker, MP for Bulawayo North, and chairman of the RF committee on education and sport and recreation, said Mr Holland's action was "a bit of a mystery".

"We heard at the Parliamentary seminar last week that he supported a one-party state. Now he talks about a new party. It does not make sense. At no stage have I heard Mr Holland complain about our party, so his action is very strange. I do not support a one-party state and I have not come across any white people who believe in this concept."

"This is the time when people should come together to resolve any differences and to help the country go forward," he

said. "Creating factions will not help anyone."

It was easy to "jump on to another bandwagon" when things became difficult. "I do not go along with that," he said.

"The country could do without more political upheavals."

Mr Alex Moodley, Western, chairman of the RF local government and home affairs committee, said all he knew of the matter was what he had heard on the radio.

"If that is Mr Holland's opinion of the RF and the public's attitudes towards it, he must prove it through an election."

A new party would merely split the section of the white community. "All I would like to say at this stage is that our party had already decided to work constructively with the Government where they could. But we cannot by so doing neglect our own people's interests."

NOT EASY

Mr Wyn James, chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the RF, said he could not comment, except to say it was not easy to see how a person who supported a one-party state could launch an independent party.

© The Rev. Ndabasingi Sithole, leader of ZANU, yesterday criticised the move by Mr Holland.

He said that while there were 20 "white" seats available in Parliament,

Mr Holland's new party could be "multiracial".

Mr Henry Elsworth, RF MP for Midlands, said yesterday:

"I think it is going to do the RF more good than harm for it is going to force us to a realistic appraisal of our position which is already under review. It will give us an indication of what the public wants and demands of us."

"We have already a committee that is looking into our position and I think this will help us to decide on how our policies will, if they are to be, altered. Our principles won't alter for I believe they are very good."

KANGAI: GOVERNMENT OBLIGED TO TAKE IN REFUGEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is obliged to give sanctuary to refugees from South Africa and Namibia and will not be deterred by Pretoria's military raids on neighbouring black states, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Hambira Kangai, said yesterday.

He told a news conference in Salisbury that the Government was already assisting a "small number" of refugees who had entered the country recently.

The Minister said: "We will give asylum to refugees from the south and everything possible will be done by the Zimbabwe Government to cater for those people."

It was an international duty to accord "all facilities to our brothers and sisters from unliberated parts of Africa", he said.

Asked whether Pretoria's recent raids into Mozambique might deter the Government from fulfilling its responsibilities to the refugees, Mr Kangai declared:

"Not at all. We are fully aware of the role of this apartheid regime, but that's no reason for us to shy away from our international duty."

Asked if South African refugees would be screened to identify freedom fighters among them, Mr Kangai said this would be left to the authorities responsible.

Discussing his trip last week to the United Nations-sponsored conference on Africa's refugees in Geneva, he said the international community had responded generously with aid pledges, and refugees would no longer be an economic burden on host countries.

Delegates had expressed their "great satisfaction" with what had been achieved in so short a time and had "heartily" praised the Government's vigorous efforts to resettle and rehabilitate its refugees.

Saying delegates had expressed confidence in the pragmatic approach of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to the country's problems, the Minister added:

"These delegates made it clear that the great success of the Harare donors conference was a tangible manifestation of their belief in the great future which lies ahead of this country."

Mr Kangai later presented the UNO with a film documentary entitled Zimbabwe: From Swords to Ploughs, which was prepared by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. It depicts the country's progress in the resettlement and rehabilitation programmes.

MAKE IT A YEAR FOR THE WOMAN SAYS NHIWATIWA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter
UNCAUSE 1981 has been declared the Year of Consolidating the People's Power, it should likewise be declared the Year of Consolidating Women's Power, Dr Naomi Nhwatiwa, the Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs, said yesterday.

She was speaking to a multi-racial gathering of about 60 women leaders at the Women's Institute in Salisbury.

"Zimbabwe was born at a time when the rest of the world was involved in humanitarian programmes like the Year of the Child, the Year of the Disabled, and others. This country should pick up this trend within the women's community," Dr Nhwatiwa said.

She said the Govern-

ment in recognition of the role of women in the country had formed the Women's Affairs Ministry. "The role of our Ministry would be to change the situation of Zimbabwean women so that they can be free to take part in both the national and international forums".

Women must have skills and have unrestricted access to family planning and education, the Deputy Minister said.

She encouraged the formation of voluntary organisations, to help advance women in Zimbabwe, and clubs in the rural areas.

"In this hour of need each one of you has to ask herself why she happens to be in this country at this particular time," she said.

CSO: 4420/940

BLACK AZ STAFF MAY QUIT OVER PROMOTION 'STALEMATE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] THE situation may already have been reached at Air Zimbabwe where blacks may be forced to resign because of being frustrated in their advancement, a trainee manager at the airline, Mr G. T. Gomo, said yesterday.

Mr Gomo said he was the spokesman for all the black staff at Air Zimbabwe and was also the spokesman for a four-man committee which had been appointed to investigate black advancement at the airline.

He said recommendations which had been submitted to management by the committee had been rejected.

The recommendations were in line with President Mwanasa's directive to Africanism.

"The position now is that the committee cannot go back to the management and appeal. It puts them in an awkward position because if they do not do something for the workers they will be considered not to be executing the task they were asked to fulfil."

He agreed that the engineering section was too intricate to rush the process of Africanisation.

"We have a number of graduates who have been taken in as management trainees; they have now found themselves doing clerical work. They are

exasperated and they have to consider whether to put up with such conditions or leave. This is the side of the picture Government does not know."

Management, the spokesman charged, belonged to the old order and unless Government took tough action, it would continue to be given a distorted picture.

"What we need from the management is a positive attitude in trying to

rectify the past. The blacks in all divisions who have the appropriate qualifications should be found something to do, otherwise they are wasting their time and skills."

He recalled the statement by the Deputy Minister of Transport, Dr Edward Pemasayi, that African staff were bunched on one level.

"The rest of the divisions at the airline are purely white, and most of them did not require to have high-powered qualifications in order to get promoted."

A spokesman for the airline's management, who was asked yesterday to comment on the Deputy Minister's charge that the corporation was failing to elevate blacks, said: "I have nothing to say."

"I do not have any comments to make. We do not contradict the Minister because he is our Minister, but I think the best person you can talk to is the Secretary for Transport."

NKOMO: EX-GUERILLAS' FUTURE 'THE MAIN PROBLEM'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Former guerillas in assembly points who felt insecure about their future posed greater problems to the Government and the country than "criminal elements" using arms of war, the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce at a Bulawayo hotel that the Government was doing its best to speed up the integration process but other guerillas would have to be demobilised.

The demobilised former guerillas would have to be given something to do.

The problem, he said, was the sense of insecurity in the former guerillas.

"Our young men and women in the assembly points don't know what is going to happen to them," he said.

The problem was not for the Government alone to try to solve. It was also for the agricultural, commercial, and industrial sector to try.

Lack of opportunities in these fields intensified this sense of insecurity.

"The next thing they do is pick up an AK and go robbing," the Minister said. "They don't want to do it. They don't want to continue using guns. Who wants to risk being arrested? We must all do our best to help them."

Private and public sectors had to expand to provide opportunities for these young men and women who would have to be demobilised.

It made no sense for industrialists to say they would leave the country because of security problems. "Where do they want to go? To South Africa?"

He said South Africa had bigger problems than Zimbabwe. Other countries also had problems of their own.

CSO: 4420/940

UZ STUDENTS HOLD PRINCIPAL HOSTAGE

Three Held for 3 Hours

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The Principal of the University of Zimbabwe, Professor L. J. Lewis, and two of his senior staff members were held hostage for almost five hours on the campus yesterday by workers and students demanding that the director of accommodation and catering services be fired.

Professor Lewis, his vice-principal, Mr Geoffrey Bond, and the university's registrar, Mr Robert Blair, were released yesterday evening after the intervention of the Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell.

Riot police stood by in the afternoon after Professor Lewis had failed to persuade the students and workers that he would investigate their grievances.

The trouble started just before breakfast yesterday when university workers went on strike in support of a petition signed by about 500 students in which they called for the sacking of the catering and accommodation official.

After the strike had been called, students gathered outside the library where they were met just before lunch by Professor Lewis.

Later the meeting moved to outside the university chapel where the principal was taken hostage by students who formed a tight circle around him and Mr Blair and later Professor Bond.

"They are our hostages now," the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Clifford Mashiri, told about 1 000 students.

Students, who had not eaten breakfast because of the catering strike, shouted support of the workers' demands.

They rejected Professor Lewis's promise to look into allegations against the officer and demanded he meet the workers' committee immediately.

Outside the chapel Professor Lewis said he would consider "the facts and figures" of any workers' grievances, but he was not empowered to expel an employee without agreement by the University Council.

He promised to suspend the official while he personally investigated the allegations with the help of three members of the workers' committee and three from the SRC.

The peaceful gathering of students and workers rejected the principal's pledge on the grounds that the university administration was covering for a white employee.

And they refused to let the "hostages" go until Professor Lewis had assured them of the employee's immediate dismissal.

"We are holding hostages here because they are refusing to fire a racist," said Mr Mashiri.

At one stage in the afternoon, when there was no progress in the meeting, Professor Lewis sat down on the ground and declined a loaf of bread and minerals from the SRC.

"We must feed our hostages," Mr Mashiri said.

The gathering dispersed at sundown with the arrival of Senator Culverwell. He promised the crowd he would receive a report on the official from the principal and report back within 24 hours.

He appealed to workers to go back and he promised to talk to them about "rank injustices and anomalies which existed in their pay and [text missing] conditions.

In response [word missing] demand by Mr Mashiri, Senator Culverwell said he would ask his Ministry if the students could be reimbursed for the breakfast, lunch and dinner they had missed yesterday.

The crowd dispersed peacefully.

Barbarity Deplored

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] We are the first to admit that despite majority rule and the lead given by the Government, Africans are still generally the recipients of an intolerable raw deal in many spheres of employment.

We were, therefore, not surprised by the spate of strikes that characterised the labour situation last year. Within the new established social and political order African workers felt free and safe to give vent to grievances which had been bottled up (in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation) for many years.

None of them resorted to barbarous acts in order to dramatise their grievances.

But this cannot be said of the UZ students' and workers' strike action early this week. The students held hostage their principal, Professor L. J. Lewis, and two senior members of the staff, and demanded ransom (the sacking of the director of accommodation and catering services) there and then.

is amount of persuasion and pleading from the principal could release the students' clutches on him. This action was most humiliating and demeaning to the principal, being perpetrated against him by his students, young unruly impudents, young enough to be his grandsons. It left a nasty taste in the mouth.

This lack of respect for elderly people, authorities and mentors, is most disturbing and disgusting and has to be watched. It is un-African. It may set a precedent for anarchy and a general breakdown in discipline in schools and work places.

CSD: 6620/940

HOPES RISE FOR EARLY POLLING IN BULAWAYO

Western Areas Curfew Lifted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] **THE lifting of Bulawayo's western areas curfew should pave the way for the city's long delayed local government elections to take place.**

The Bulawayo Town Clerk Mr Ian Edmeades said yesterday he hoped the elections could be proceeded with now the curfew had been lifted.

"We are hoping the elections will take place before the June deadline. From our point of view, this is the only remaining municipality in the country that has not had full elections. We have had half, but have got the second leg to go.

"It would be in the citizens' interests if we could be on all fours with the rest of the country."

He said the Government may want the nominations reopened, which were closed when the Bulawayo elections were postponed.

But on the question of compiling a new voters' register, Mr Edmeades said: "Salisbury held their elections on the existing rolls at the end of March and I think we could do the same. To form a new voters' register is very time consuming and it would probably push us beyond our June deadline.

"The Minister would have to return to Parliament once again to have the Act amended to allow this special election if it is not held before June.

"We regard June 30 as a critical date. We are hoping that with peace now restored and the curfew lifted, we will be able to proceed with the election," he said.

Following the lifting of the curfew, the city's western areas were reported to be quiet over the weekend. In the two weeks before the end of the curfew, police arrested and charged 261 people for breaking curfew regulations.

The sudden clampdown after some 3½ months of curfew restrictions came after reports that the regulations were being ignored by residents in the western areas and police were taking no action against curfew breakers.

A police spokesman said yesterday the majority of the 261 had already been dealt with in the courts, and all those charged would eventually face proceedings.

Curfew Lifted

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Apr 81 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] WE wish to applaud Minister Richard Hove for lifting the curfew which had bedevilled life in the western suburbs of Bulawayo. The removal of the curfew has come at a most auspicious time.

It would have been almost a contradiction if Zimbabwe's first Independence anniversary had been celebrated when part of the people were still living under the heavy, cruel burden of a curfew, reminding them of the bad dream of the war days which should be speedily and permanently forgotten.

The evil of a curfew lies in the fact that it is a form of collective punishment. It punishes both the good and the bad; both the innocent and the guilty. There is a danger of the good deciding to be bad, or being drawn to the side of the bad, because it does not pay to be good.

Now that the curfew is over and peace has been restored to those suburbs, let there be early municipal elections. The fact that only Bulawayo remains without local democracy and a majority-elected mayor is an anomaly that should be speedily removed.

We can only hope that the people in Bulawayo will soon enjoy the pride and felicity of running their local affairs, which are being enjoyed by their compatriots in the rest of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420/940

EXPERTS PREDICT ECONOMIC DOWNTURN

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Three economic reviews, published by leading banks, have predicted a downturn in Zimbabwe's economy in 1981.

The three reports, from Rhobank, Standard Bank and the RAL Merchant Bank, reflect the growing pessimism within the country's financial community that, after recording a real growth rate of about 7% in 1980, the economy will slow down considerably in 1981.

"The threat now looms large that, following a natural bouncing back after the end of the war and sanctions, the economy may again enter a period of weak growth and decline," said the Standard Bank Review.

"Much of last year's performance was attributed to special advantages rather than long-term growth factors. A number of indicators remain strongly positive, but these are beginning to be outweighed by an array of negative signs."

In the manufacturing sector, all three reviews agreed that growth, after reaching 14.9% in 1980, would be constrained by factors such as lack of foreign currency to buy plant and raw materials, increased wages, falling productivity and many industries reaching the limit of their growth without major capital investment. Transportation problems, already very serious, would be further aggravated by this year's bumper maize crop. Consumer spending was also continuing unabated, and there already was a shortage of certain locally-made goods, creating a classic inflationary situation.

Mining

The mining sector, particularly, was being adversely affected by falling world demand and prices, as well as by increasing costs and transportation difficulties. The Government's intention to set up a mineral marketing authority would probably aggravate the situation, said the Rhobank review.

Chrome had been particularly badly hit. According to the RAL review, Zimbabwe's chrome was now more expensive than chrome produced in other countries and could only be mined at a loss. Although the situation might improve with an upturn in the world economy and strategic stockpiling by the United States, local producers are worried that this could be cancelled by higher electricity charges, transport costs and further increases in the minimum wage.

Agriculture

Agriculture was probably the only bright spot, with a bumper maize crop expected in 1981. Here again, however, there would be problems with transportation. There was also a real danger that the country might not be able to meet the local demand for wheat. Importing wheat would put an additional strain on the country's foreign-exchange reserves.

Emigration was a continuing problem. The RAL report gives a detailed breakdown of emigration patterns which shows that the economically-active population between the ages of 20 and 39 was the most affected. There was a net loss of 10 833 people in 1980, the highest figure in 17 years.

Inflation was getting increasingly out of control. The inflationary pressure was being aggravated by Government spending. The Rhobank review said official estimates put the inflation rate of 15% in 1981, but it could well go even higher if Government spending was not curbed.

The Standard Bank review was even more pessimistic, predicting that inflation could top 20% this year. The review also described what it termed the "decline in national housekeeping"--Government spending. It added, however, that the Government's ambitious plans could come up against the limits of the construction industry.

CSO: 4420/942

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BARBED WIRE SHORTAGE--An increase in demand for barbed wire since the end of the war has led to a country-wide shortage. A spokesman for Que Que-based Lancaster Steel, manufacturers of barbed wire, said the shortage was likely to become less acute by about August. "We are coping by producing another type of barbed wire," he said.--Herald Correspondent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3]

AID TO UN PLEDGED--Zimbabwe has pledged \$20 000 to the United Nations Trust Fund for the economic development of African countries. The pledge was made by Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development Mr Moton Malianga at the recent meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa in Freetown, Sierra Leone.--SMR [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 19 Apr 81 p 1]

BRITISH GEOLOGIST EXPELLED--A British geologist who has been working for a Zimbabwean gold mining company for five months has been given until Easter Monday to leave the country. The geologist and his wife, who live in Bulawayo, did not want to be named. His wife said yesterday: "My first reaction at the news was one of disbelief. I really couldn't believe that we had been sent a letter through the post, quite simply deporting my husband. "My husband is a geologist in the gold mining industry, a vitally important industry for this country. "It even said in the letter that we would not be given reasons for the deportation, neither would we be granted an interview to ask why," she said. Government sources said over the weekend a new tougher immigration policy was being adopted. The policy is aimed at having Zimbabweans filling skilled vacancies within the country to avoid recruiting from abroad said the source. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 9]

MANICALAND CHAIRMAN--Umtali.--Mr Lloyd Chipunza (48) was elected chairman of the new-look Manicaland Provincial Authority last week, taking over from the Provincial Commissioner, Mr Bob Cunliffe, who now becomes an adviser. Mr Saul Gatsi was elected vice-chairman.--Herald Corr. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Apr 81 p 3]

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